

6

A  
GEOGRAPHICAL  
DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
WORLD.

WITH

A brief Account of the several Empires, Dominions, and Parts thereof.

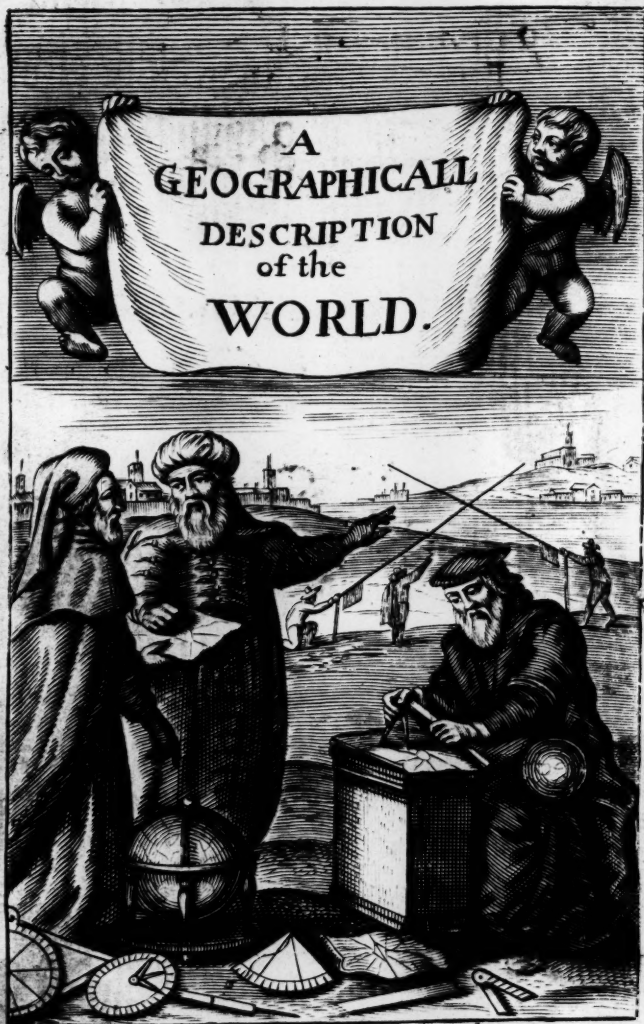
As also the Natures of the People,  
the Customs, Manners, and Commodities of the several Countreys.

With a Description of the Principal Cities  
in each Dominion.

*Together with a short  
Direction for Travellers.*

LONDON,

Printed for *William Leake*, at the Crown  
in *Fleet-street*, between the two  
*Temple-Gates*. 1671.



*Sold by William Leake at the Crown  
in Fleetstreet.*



6

A  
GEOGRAPHICAL  
DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
WORLD.

WITH

A brief Account of the several Empires, Dominions, and Parts thereof.

As also the Natures of the People, the Customs, Manners, and Commodities of the several Countreys.

With a Description of the Principal Cities in each Dominion.

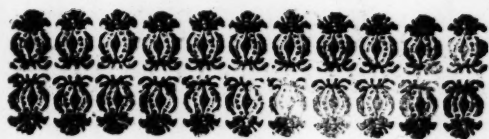
*Together with a short  
Direction for Travellers.*

---

LONDON,

Printed for *William Leake*, at the Crown  
in *Fleet-street*, between the two  
*Temple-Gates*. 1671.

8 N 54 510 v. 1



THE  
BOOKSELLER  
TO THE  
READER.

**T**His Piece is not published so much for the Profit of the Bookseller, as of the Reader: For it is but a Little One; and there is but Little to be gotten by it: So that without any other Recommendation, I shall leave the Work

A

to

## To the Reader.

to speak for it self. The Drawing of the WORLD into this Epitome, is out of pure good Will to such as have Curiosity enough perchance, but neither Time nor Money to take a View of it more at large. And this Charitable Intention of the Abstracter, hath been accompanied with a singular Care in the manner of Doing it; and to supply in Weight, what is wanting in Bulk: That is to say,

Here is a most exact Account given of the Universe it self, and of every

## To the Reader.

every Part of it ; the Situation of all the Kingdoms in it ; States, Provinces, Cities and Dominions : together with their respective Limits and Jurisdictions ; their Growth and Commodities ; with the principal Rivers, Palaces, and other things remarkable : The Quality of the Soyl, the Temperature of the Climate, with the Religion, Manners, Dispositions, Laws and Customs of the People : and some Touches upon their Interests, Alliances, and Dependences.

A 2.

To

To the Reader.

*To which are added,  
certain Advices for Travellers.*

*This is the Brief of this  
Compendium ; and the  
Bookseller hath nothing  
more to say, but that he  
wishes Health to the Reader.*

W. L.

A



*A* TABLE of the Names  
of the principal Places  
contained in this Book.

*A.*

	Page
<b>A</b> Driatick Sea	286
Africa	214
African Isles	333
Alpes	25
America	255
American Islands	338
Arabia	162
Armenia	158
Asia	115
Assyria	166

*B.*

Baleares	296
Barbary	216
Britain	299
Eurgundy	20

*A 3*

Candia



# The Table.

## C.

Candia	280
Cathaie	189
Chaldea	169
China	206
Cimbrick Chersoneſe	87
Corſica	294
Creta	279
Cyprus	330

## D.

Dacia	135
Denmark	85
Directions for Travellers.	345

## E.

East-India	192
Egean Sea	274
Egypt	247
England	300
Ethiopia Superior	234
Ethiopia Inferior	240
Europe	I
Euxinus	271
Florence	

# The Table.

## F.

Florence	42
France	11

## G.

Geneva	23
Genoa	50
Germany	64
Greece	123

## H.

Hebrides	314
Hungary	109

## I.

India Extra Gangem	202
Ionian Isles	282
Ireland	310
Isles of the Ocean	298
Islands of the Virginian Ocean	339
Italy	26

A.4

Limbourg.

# The Table.

## L.

Limbourgh	56
Lorrain	21
Low Countreys	60
Lucca	52
Lybia	227

## M.

Madagascar	334
Malta	291
Mantuan	47
Media	179
Mediterranean Sea	288
Mesopotamia	167
Mexicana	256
Millain	46
Moscovy	97

## N.

Nap'es	29
Narfinga	194
Natolia	138
Negroes Land	230
Netherlands	53
Northern	

## The Table.

Northern Isles	319
Norway	91
Numidia	227

O.

Orcades	313
Oriental Islands	321

P.

Palestine	150
Papacy	33
Parma	50
Parthia	182
Persia	171
Peruana	263
Poland	102
Pontus	271

R.

Rhodes	332
--------	-----

S.

Sardinia	295
Savoy	22
Slavonia	

## The Table.

Sclavonia	113
Scotland	306
Sicilia	289
Serlings	315
Spain	3
Sporades	316
Swedeland	93
Syria	143

*T.*

Tartaria	183
Transilvania	111
Turky	118

*V.*

Venice	36
Urbis	49

*W.*

Wales	304
-------	-----

*Errata.*



*E R R A T A,*

Page 310. line 1. for Virginia, read  
*Vergivian.*







OF THE  
WORLD:  
And First of  
EUROPE.

---

The WORLD is  
divided into four Parts ;

*Europe,*

*Asia,*

*Africa,*

*America.*

---

L O N D O N,

Printed for *William Leake*, at the Crown  
in *Fleet-street*. 1671.

THE  
WORLD

And THE

EUROPE

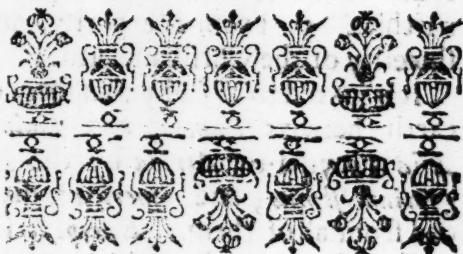
THE WORLD

Europe

Asia

Africa

Printed for William B. E. in the City



# O F Europe.



Europe, the least,  
( as being in  
length but 3800  
miles, and in  
breadth but  
1200 ) is yet of  
most renown a-  
mongst us: 1. Be-  
cause of the temperature of the Air.  
2. From the fertility of the Soyl.  
3. From the study of all Arts. 4. Be-  
cause

## Europe.

cause of the *Roman* and *Greek* Monarchies. 5. From the purity, and sincerity of the *Christian Faith*.

It is joyn'd to *Asia* by that space of earth betwixt *Tanais*, and *Duina*. *Asia* is joyn'd to *Africa* by the *Egyptian Isthmus*; and *America* is divided from all of them. *Europe* is separated from *Asia* by *Duina*, *Tanais*, *Palus Maeotis*, *Pontus*, *Propontis*, *Hellepont*, and the *Aegean Sea*. *Asia* is parted from *Africa* by the *Red Sea*. *Africa* from *Europe* by the *Mediterranean*. *Africa* is greater than *Europe*; *Asia* than *Africa*; and *America* bigger than all.

*Europe* is divided into Continent, and Islands. The Continent is subdivided into *Spain*, *France*, *Italy*, *Belgia*, *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Moscovia*, *Poland*, *Hungaria*, *Dacia*, *Sclavonia*, and *Greece*. The Islands are also in general either dispersed in the *Greek Sea*, *Aegean*, *Cretan*, *Ionian*, *Adriatick*, *Mediterranean*; the *British*, or the *Northern Seas*.

*Europe* is so call'd of *Europa*, Daughter

## Spain.

3

ter to *Agenor* King of the *Phenicians*, brought hither (as the Poets feign) by *Jupiter*, in shape of a Bull.

---

## Of Spain.

**T**He most Western Countrey of the Continent of *Europe*, is *Spain*, invironed on all sides with the Sea, except toward *France*, from which it is separated by the natural strength of the *Pyrenean Mountains*, and the artificial Fortresses of *Pamplune* on the North-West, and *Perpigna* on the South-East.

The whole circuit of this Countrey is 1893 *English* miles. It is situate in the more Southerly part of the Northern temperate Zone, and almost in the midst of the four and six Climates; the longest day being fifteen hours in length.

They are a people much given to Women; impudent braggars; extreme

Situation;

Natures;  
and Man-  
ners of the  
People:

## Spain.

treme proud, and in their gate very stately and majesticall. But otherwise they are people very grave in their carriages, and in offices of piety very devout; to their King very obedient; and of their civil duties to their betters, not unmindfull; of an unmoved patience in suffering adversities, accompanied with a settled resolution to overcome them.

The Women are sober, loving their Husbands or Friends; wonderfull delicate; curious in painting, or perfuming.

Fertility.

This Countrey is enriched with Sacks, Sugars, Oyl, Metals, Liquoras, Rice, Silk, Lamb-skins, Wool, Cork, Rosin, Steel, Oranges, Raisons, and fruit of the like nature, which owe most of their being to heat; but in Corn it is very defective, and receiveth from *Italy, France, and Sicily*. The Cattel hereof are neither fair, nor many; so that their fare for the most part is on Sallets, and Fruits of the earth; every Gentleman being limited what flesh he shall buy for himself and his family.

Diet.

This

This Kingdome is divided into Division twelve Provinces, which were anciently Kingdomes, (*viz.*) 1. *Leon*, and *Oniedo*. 2. *Navarr*. 3. *Corduba*. 4. *Gallicia*. 5. *Biscay*. 6. *Tolledo*. 7. *Murcia*. 8. *Castile*. 9. *Portugal*. 10. *Valentia*. 11. *Catolagna*; and 12. *Aragon*. Of which in order.

This Kingdome hath on the East *Leon Oniedo* and South, *Biscay* and *Castile*; North, the Ocean; and West, *Gallicia*. The chief Towns of it are, 1. *Aviles*. 2. *Palenza*. 3. *Oniedo*. 4. *Astorga*. 5. *Leon*.

This is the second Kingdome for antiquity in Spain. It hath on the East, the *Pyrenean Mountains*; West, *Iberus*; North, *Biscay*; and South, *Aragon*. It is a woodless Champain Countrey, or Field, naturally fenced about with Trees. The chief Cities of this Kingdome are, 1. *Victoria*. 2. *Viana*. 3. *Sanguessa*. 4. *Pampelune*; the strength of which City is made use of by the Spaniard, as a Bulwark against *France*, whose King hath the title, though not the possession of it.



*Corduba.*

This Kingdome comprehendeth *Andaluzia*, the Countreys of *Granada*, and *Estremadura*.

This is the most rich and fertile Countrey in all *Spain*; the chief City is *Corduba*: Hence comes our true *Cordovan-Leather*, made of the skin of a *Sardinian Beast*; and near unto this City is a Wood of thirty miles in length. 2. *Xeres*, whence cometh our Sherry Sack. 3. *Sevil*, the fairest City in all *Spain*; it is in compass six miles, invironed with beautiful Walls, and adorned with magnificent and stately Buildings: Hence come our *Sevil-Oranges*. 4. *Granada*, from whence come our true *Granada Stockings*. 5. *Mallaca*, from hence come our *Mallaca Sacks*. 6. *Almeria*, a great Haven Town. 7. *Guadalcanal*, famous for her Mines of gold & silver.

*Gallicia.*

*Gallicia* hath on the East, *Asturia*; West and North, the Sea; and South, the River *Nimius*. This Countrey is very mountainous, and almost inaccessible. The chief Cities are, *Compostella*, the Seat of an Archbishop, called St. *Jago* in honour of St.

## Spain.

7

St. James, who lyeth buried here.

2. Baionna. 3. Coronna.

*Biscay* is betwixt *Navarr*, East; *Biscay*, old *Castile*, South; *Leon*, West; and the *Cantabrian* Ocean, North. The chief Cities are, 1. *Tholosa*. 2. St. *Sebastians*. 3. *Fonterabia*. 4. *Bilbo*, from whence come our best Blades, called *Bilbo* Blades. It is a Town of great traffick, and great riches; the Countrey is mountainous and woody, out of whose Hills arise 150 Rivers, of which *Iberus* and *Duerus* are chief.

*Tolledo* is now accounted part of *Tolledo*. new *Castile*, and extendeth over the South-East of *Castile*, now call'd *Campo de Calatrava*, and so downward toward *Murcia*. The chief Cities of it are, 1. *Tolledo*, seated on the River *Tagus*, is passing well inhabited, as well of Noblemen, who reside there for pleasure, as of Merchants, who resort thither for Commodity. It is now the Seat of an Archbishop, who are the chief Prelates of *Spain*, their revenue amounting to 300000 Crowns yearly. The second is *Calatrava*, seated

on the River *Ava*. The third is *Talboia*, seated on *Tagus*, a very neat Town.

*Murcia.*

*Murcia* is invironed with *Tolledo*, West; *Granada*, South; *Valentia*, North, and the *Mediterranean* Sea. The chief Towns are, 1. *Alicante*, from whence comes our true *Alicante* Wines, made of the juice of Mulberries. 2. *Murcia*, on the River *Segourg*. 3. *Nova-Carthago*.

*Castile.*

*Castile* is bounded on the East with *Navarr*, *Aragon*, and *Tolledo*; West, with *Portugal*; North, with *Asturia*; and South, with *Andaluzia*. It is divided into the old and new.

*Old Castile.*

The old *Castile* is situate on the North of the new. The chief Cities are, 1. *Soria*. 2. *Segovia*, a Town famous for Cloathing. 3. *Valadolid*; here is a Collidge for the education of young *English* Fugitives. 4. *Salamanca*, the famousest Academy of this Countrey.

*New Castile.*

It is on the South of the old. The chief Cities are, 1. *Madrid*, the Kings Seat. 2. *Alcala*. 3. *Alcantara*.  
This

## Spain.

99

This Kingdome is about 320 *Portugal.* miles long, and 60 broad; the Air is very healthfull; the Countrey for the most part hilly, and bare of Corn, which defect is recompenced with abundance of Honey, Wine, Oyl, Allum, Fruits, Fish, white Marble, Salt. The chief Cities are,

1. *Lisbon*, upon *Tagus*, a famous City for traffick; it is in compass seven miles, and contains 20000 Houses, all of neat and elegant building. *Note, that Portugal is at present under a King of their own.*
2. *Miranda*. 3. *Braga*, the Metropolis of *Portugal*. 4. *Conimbra*, *Porto*, or *Portus Gallorum*.

*Valentia* is invironed with *Ara-Valentia*, *gon*, *Castile*, *Murcia*, and the Sea. The chief Cities are, *Valentia*, giving name to the whole Countrey.

2. *Callera*, a Sea-Town standing at the mouth of the River *Kucar*.
3. *Segorbe*.

*Catelogne* is between *Iberus*, *Catelogne*, South; *Aragon*, West; the Sea, East; and *Pyrenean* Mountains, North. The chief Cities of it are, *Tyronne*, the title of the *Aragonian* Prince, seated on the River *Betulus*; and 2. *Barcelone*. *Aragon*

*Aragon.*

*Aragon* hath on the East, *Catte*; West, *Castile*; North, *Navarr*; and South, *Valentia*. The River *Iberus* runneth through the middle of the Countrey. The chief Cities of it are, 1. *Lerida*, seated on the River *Cinga*. 2. *Moson*. 3. *Tordesillo*; and 4. *Saragossa*.

Thus much of *Spain*.

The *Pyrenean Hills*.

Betwixt *Spain* and *France* are the Mountains call'd *Pyrenei*, and are that neck of Land which tyeth *Spain* to the Continent, the highest part whereof is Mount *Cannus*, whereon if one stand in a clear day, he may see both the Seas. The *French* side of these Hills is naked and barren; the *Spanish* very fertil, and adorned with Trees. On this side standeth the *Roncevals*, so famous for the Battel betwixt the *French-men* and the *Moors*, in which 20000 of the *French* were put to rout, together with *Rowland*, Cousin to *Charles the Great*.

*France*

## France.

**F***rance* is bounded on the North, with *Low-Germany*; on the North-west, it is washed with the *British* Ocean; on the West, with the *Aquitain* Sea; on the South, it is thwarted by the *Pyrenean* Mountains, which part it from *Spain*; being toward the East-lickt with the *Mediterranean* Sea, and on the full East the *Alpes* divide it from *Italy*.

The figure of it is almost square, each side of the Quadrature containing 600 miles.

The Air hereof in the *Northern* Situation; part of *France* is purer than that of *England*, and being not covered with Clouds drawn out of the Sea, as *England* is; for that cause it becomes more cold in Winter, and more hot in Summer, and far less annoyed with mists and rainy weather. But the parts of *France* lying towards  
the

the *Pyrenei*, and near the Equinoctial Line, are subject to intemperate, yet often allayed by the Winds blowing from the Sea, and by the shadow of the Mountains.

Fertility.

It aboundeth with all manner of good Fruits, beside store of fresh Fish; but the chiefest things which draw forrein Coyns unto them, are four especially, Wine, Salt, Linnen coarce Cloth, and Corn. They have plenty of Flax and Hemp, whereof they make Canvas, Sails, Ropes and Cables; neither want they Wool, whereof they make Cloth, though not in quantity to be exported. It also yields Saffron and Oad, for Dying; besides other things of less moment.

Natures,  
and man-  
ners of the  
people.

The *French* are very various and unconstant, and in nothing more they shew it, than in their familiarity, with whom a stranger cannot be so soon at his House, but he will be acquainted with him, and as suddenly without occasion loose him again. Also they are great scoffers, and cannot away with patience and modesty.

Like.



Likewise he is wondrous talkative, so willing is he to make himself ridiculous.

As well the Gentlemen as the Citizens live more sparingly than the *English*, in their ordinary private Diet. They dine most with sodden and liquid meats, and sup most with roast; but their feasts are more sumptuous than ours, and consist for the most part of made fantastical meats, and Sallets, and sumptuous Compositions, rather than of flesh or Birds. Their temperancy I cannot commend; for besides dinners and suppers, they use Breakfasts and Bevers, which they call Collations, and Gouster, so eating four times a day.

In general Men and Women (excepting Courtiers, and some of the Gentry) wear light stuffs, and rather delicate than sumptuous Garments. Your Countrey people wear close Dublets, with large Breeches, with a large Coat hanging down to their knees, all of light stuffs, and their Wives in like sort attired, have their Heads all over wrapped in linnen.

Diet.

Apparel.

Con-

**Buildings.** Concerning their Buildings, they are magnificent and stately; for in general all the Towns and Cities in *France* are fairer than ours in *England*.

**Provinces.** The divers Provinces of this Kingdome are many; of which are, *Picardy, Normandy, the Isle of France, Beavois, Poictu, Aquitain, Bretaign, Dauphin, Languedock, Provence, Champagne, Burgundy*: Of these in order.

**Picardy.** *Picardy* is invironed with *Normandy, Belgium, Champagne*, and the Sea.

It is divided into the higher and lower; in the higher are the Towns of *Calice*, distant from *Dover* about 28 or 30 miles. 2. *Bullen*, taken by our *Henry* the Eighth.

In the lower *Picardy* are *S. Quinew, Abenile*, and *Amiens*.

**Normandy.** *Normandy* hath on the South, *Main*, and the *Isle of France*; East, the River *Some*; and other parts, the Ocean.

This Dukedome contains divers fair Cities and Towns; the chief whereof

whereof are, 1. *Constance*. 2. *Cane*.  
3. *Bayeux*. The chief Haven-Towns  
are *Harflew*, *Deepe*, and *New-Ha-*  
*ven*.

This Isle is sited in the circlings *isle of*  
and confluences of *Seine*, and other *France*.  
petty Brooks. The chief City of it is  
*Paris*, the Metropolis of all *France*,  
the circuit of which (excluding the  
suburbs) is said to be six miles. The  
buildings of this City is for the most  
part stately, of unpolished stone,  
with the out-side plastered and rough  
cast; and the Houses for the most  
part are four stories high, and in some  
places six. The streets are somewhat  
large, and among them the fairest is  
that of *St. Dennis*; the 2. *St. Honore*;  
the 3. *St. Antonie*; and the 4. *St.*  
*Martine*.

The Market-places which are in  
this City, are 11 in number.

The chiefest building in this City is  
the Cathedral Church of the blessed  
Virgin, vulgarly call'd, *Notredam*.  
It is supported with 120 pillars,  
whereof 108 are less, and 12 very  
great, being all of free-stone. The  
Chauncel

Chauncel is in the midst of the Church, which hath 174 walking paces in length, and 60 in breadth. It hath 45 Chappels in the circuit thereof, which are shut with grates of iron. In the front it hath 2 double doors, with fair statues of 28 Kings. Upon the sides are 4 Towers, or Belfreys, 34 cubits high. The greatest Bell, called *S. Mary*, requires 24 Men to ring it.

The second Town of note is *S. Dennis*. 3. *Charenton*. Here is in this Isle the royal Palace of *Fountain-bleau*, the fairest House, not of *France*, but (as they say) of all Christendome.

*Labeausse.*

This Province hath on the East, *France*, or the Isle; West, *Main*; North, *No mandy*; and South, the *Loyre*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Estampes*. 2. *Chartres*. The third and principal City of it is *Orleance*: It is seated on the *Loyre*, and is one of the most pleasantest Cities in all *France*.

*Poitou.*

*Poitou* hath on the North, *Brittain* and *Anjou*; East, the Duke-dome

dome of *Berry*; South, *Xamtoign* and *Guicon*; West, the *Aquitain* Sea. The chief Cities are *Poitiers*, seated on the River *Claive*, being next to *Paris* for greatness. 2. *Mail-say*. 3. *Lasson*.

*Aquitain* containeth the Provinces of *Gascoign* and *Xamtoign*. It is bounded with the *Pyrenean* Hills, the *Aquitain* Ocean, and the *Garond*.

The chief Cities are, 1. *Tboloufe*. 2. *Bourdeaux*, a Town famous by the general concourse of Merchants, trading for *French* Wines.

*Bretaigne* is environed with *Main*, *Bretaigne*, *Towrein*, and the Sea. The chief Cities hereof are, 1. *Nantes* on the *Loyre*. 2. *Rhenes*. 3. *S. Breine*. 4. *Rboan*, seated on the North side of the River *Seine*, partly in a plain, partly on the side of Hills, and the building is for the most part of free-stone.

*Daulphine* is environed with *A-Daulphine*, *vergn*, West; *Provence*, South; *Savoy*, East; and *Bress*, North. The chief Cities are, 1. *Lyons*, a famous Mart-Town, and University. 2. *Valence*. 3. *Vienna*. Is

**Languedock** Is almost encompassed with the *Pyrenean Hills*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Narbon*. 2. *Montpelier*, seated on the side, and is an University.

**Berry.** This Countrey is invironed with *Poictu*, *Toureine*, *Labeause*, *Champaign*, *Bourbon*, and *Limofin*. The chief City is *Burges*. The Citizens at ~~fix~~ Fairs in the year sell great quantity of woollen Cloth. 2. *Sancerre*. 3. *Argent*. On the South-East of *Anjou*, betwixt it and *Berry*, lyeth *Toureine*. The chief City of it is *Tours*. 2. *Amboys*. 3. *Bloys*.

**Provence.** *Provence* is invironed with *Languedock*, *Daulphine*, *Piedmont*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*.

The principal Towns are, 1. *Marseilles*, a famous Mart-Town. 2. *Aix*. 3. *Arles*, the Metropolis of the *Burgundian Kingdome*. 4. *Avignon*, a very fair City, seated on the *Rhosne*, famous in that it was the seat of the Popes for 70 years.

**Champaign** *Champaigne*, so called because it is a *Champaign Countrey*. It is invironed with *Picardy*, *Belgium*, *Lorraine*, the *Burgundy*, *Berry*, *Bourbon*, and the *Isle*. The

## France.

19

The chief Cities are, 1. *Rheims*. 2. *Treys*. 3. *Brir*; and 4. *Chalons*. Within *Rheims* is a Colledge for the education of young *Engliſh* fugitives.

This Dutchy is invironed with *Burgundy* *Champaigne*, the County of *Breſs*, Dutchy. and *Bourbonnoys*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Digion*. 2. *Autun*. 3. *Beaulne*, where there is an Hoſpital, equal to the Palace of any Prince in *Europe*.

On the South-Eaſt of *Burgundy* *Labreſs*. Dutchy, and North of *Savoy*, is the Countrey of *Labreſs*. The chief Towns of it are, 1. *Caſtilion* 2. *Monkeal*, and 3. *Bourge*, an exceeding ſtrong Town.

Within the limits of *France* are four Provinces, which as yet acknowledge not the *French* Command viz The 1. *Seignury of Geneva*. 2. *Savoy*. 3. *Lorrain*. and 4. the County of *Burgundy*.

*Burgundy.*

## Burgundy County.

**T**His County is invironed with *Champaign, Lorrain, Switzerland, Bress,* and the *Dutchy*. The length of it is 90 miles, the breadth 60.

The people are much renowned for warlike affairs, marching under the colours of divers Princes, under the name of *Walloons*.

The Ground is so exceeding fertil, that as *France* may be call'd the Garden of *Europe*, so this may be accounted the fairest flower of that Garden.

The chief City is *Besanson*, the Metropolis of both the *Burgundies*.  
 2. *Dole*, a Town for strength, riches, and beauty, to be prefer'd before any in *Burgundy*. 3 *Salines*, rich in salt-Fountains 4 *Castillon*. Here also are more than 26 walled Towns, and 160 Lordships.

*Lorrein.*



## Lozrain.

**T**His Dukedome is compassed about with part of *Belgium*, *Alsatia*, the County of *Burgundy*, and *Champaigne*. The length of it is about four dayes journey; the breadth almost three.

It aboundeth with Corn, and Wine, Fertility:  
an excellent race of Horses, plenty of  
Mines, and store of salt Fish.

The chief Towns of it are, *Nancy*, seated on the *Meuse*, the Dukes Seat.

This City is strongly fortified, and the Houses are fairly built of free-stone. 2. *S. Nicholas*, a strong Town. 3. *Vancoleur*.

In Manners these people much resemble the *French* and *German*; the *French* in their courtesie and civility, and the *German* in their drinking. Manners.

*Savoy.*

## Savoy.

**T**He County of *Savoy* is confin'd with *Daulphin*, *Bress*, *Switzerland*, and *Peidmont*. Also it comprehendeth under it almost all *Peidmont* on the *Italian* side of the *Alpes*.

The chief Towns of it are,  
 1. *Chambiers*, the seat of the Duke when he sojourneth in these parts. It is seated in a pleasant valley among the Mountains, and is full of neat Houses, belonging to the Gentry of this Province. 2. *Tarantaise*, 3. *Ag-nabelle*.

*Piedmont.*

*Piedmont* is a Countrey now wholly under the *Savoyen* and *Mantuan* Dukes; of this Countrey the *Mantuan* possesseth *Monserat*, and the *Savoyen* possesseth the rest. This Countrey is seated at the foot of the Mountains, and is bounded on the East, with *Millain*; West, with *Savoy*;

voj; North, with the *Swizzers*; and South, with the *Mediterranean* Sea. It is wondrous fertil, and contains besides Lordships and Baronies, 52 Earldomes, and 15 Marquisates.

The principal Towns belonging to the *Savoien* are, 1. *Turin*, the Dukes Seat. 2. *Aoste*. 3. *Niza*, a Haven Town. 4. *Susa*. 5. *Saluzzes*, a Marquisate, and Bishops Sec.

### The Signeury of Geneva.

**V**Vithin the limits of *Savoy*, towards *Labress*, standeth the famous Signeury of *Geneva*, the territories of it being yet not 8 leagues, out of which they raise a revenue of about 60000 Crowns.

The Town standeth at the end of the Lake *Lemanus*, and by the *Ahofne*; is divided into two parts, the lower part of which, call'd vulgarly *La bas rne*, is seated in a  
C plain,

plain, and the rest upon a hill. The Buildings are of free-stone; the lower part thereof on the North-side, lyes close to the South-side of the Lake, is a little Haven for Gallies, which they have built to keep free the passage of the Lake; and on the same side is a strong Fort, and there the River *Rodanus* coming out of the Lake, enters into the City, and runs through the lower part thereof, having two Bridges for passage.

Fertility.]

It aboundeth with all manner of good fruits, besides store of fresh fish. It also standeth well for trade of Merchandise, by reason there are many great Merchants, especially *Italians*, who deal here; the Inhabitants being most mechanical persons, making excellent good Muskets and Calivers. They likewise work Sattin, Velvet, and Taffaty. The people are very civil both in their behaviour, speech, and apparel, all licentiousness being severely corrected.

Thus much of *France*.

The

The Alpes.

**T**He natural bounds betwixt *Germany, France, and Italy*, are the *Alpes*, Mountains which require 5 dayes to be ascended.

There are 5 passages out of these hills into *Italy*, viz. 3 out of *France*, and 2 out of *Germany*. The 1. from *France* is through *Provence*, and so close upon the *Tyrhenean Seas*, through *Liguria*, which is the east-est. The 2. is through the hill call'd *Geneva*, into the Marquisate of *Savoy*, and so to *Lombardy*. The 3. is over Mount *Cenis*, and through the County of *Turin*. The 1. way out of *Germany* into *Italy* is through the Countrey of the *Griffons*, by the Countrey of *Valtoin*. The other way is through *Tyrolis*, by the Towns of *Innsbrach* and *Trent*.

## Italy.

**I***Italy* is a most fruitfull and goodly Region, situate under a Clime most temperate, commodious for traffick, and most fertil for Corn and Herbage. It contains in length 1020 miles, and in breadth at the broadest not above 410.

It is an Island almost in shape of a Mans Leg, being bounded on the East, with the *Adriatick* Sea; South and West, with the *Tyrrene* Seas; and North, with the *Alpes*.

Fertility.

It aboundeth with Corn, Wine, and Oyl; yields plenty of *Orange*-trees, and the like fruit, as *Citrons*, *Limonons*, and *Cedar*-trees: and of these fruits they transport great store into foreign parts. Also they have Woods of *Chestnut*-trees, little esteemed amongst them, only the poor people eating some of them, and with the rest they feed their Hogs.

Hogs. Also they have plenty of *Almond*-trees, and some *Pomegranates*; and also the *Cypress*, *Poplar*, and the *Oake*, so that you would say, the whole Province were but as one Garden.

The people for the most part are <sup>Natures</sup> honourable, courteous, prudent, and <sup>and man-</sup> grave withal; to their superiors o- <sup>nners of the</sup> bedient; to equals respective; to <sup>people.</sup> inferiors courteous; to strangers affable, and desirous by kind offices to win their love; and in expence and love of his money very wary. In apparel they are modest; in furni- <sup>Apparel.</sup> ture of house, sumptuous.

In their Diet, compared with the <sup>Diet.</sup> *English* or *French*, they are most sparing; generally they require small preparation or furniture of their table; they eat neatly and modestly; they seldom make feasts, but if they make any, they make them sumptuous, and that much more than ours. Their greatest expences are about their Gardens, in fitting places for birding, in drawing water to them, and adorning the Conduits head  
C 3 with

with Imagery, in Chappels, and other buildings.

The usual division is into 6 parts, Lombardy, Tuscany, the Land of the Church, Naples, Genoa, and the Land of Venice.

But according to the present divers Principalities that are, it is divided into

The greater, as

*The Kingdome of Naples.*

*The Papacy.*

*The Commonwealth of Venice.*

*The Dukedome of Florence.*

*The Dukedome of Millain.*

The lesser, as

*The Dukedome of Mantua.*

*The Dukedome of Urbine.*

*The Principality of Parma.*

*The State of Genoa.*

*The State of Luca.*

*The*



## The Kingdom of Naples.

**T**His Kingdom is separated from the *Land of the Church*, by the River *Axofennus*; on the other parts it is invironed with the Sea: the compass of it being 1468 miles.

This Kingdom is the fertilest place *Fertility.* in all *Italy*, abounding with Mines of divers Metals, Saffron, Silk, Oyl, and Wine.

This Kingdom contains the Provinces of *Lavoro*, *Calabria*, Inferior and Superior *Otranto*, *Apulia*, *Puglia*, and *Abruzzo*.

*Lavoro*: This Province contains *Lavoro.* in it the City of *Naples*, being the chief of the whole Kingdom. Near unto this City is the Mountain *Vesuvius*, now call'd *Somma*. This Mountain is most high, and the top is dreadful, where is a Gulf casting out flames; the rest of the Mountain aboundeth with Vines, and Olive-trees.

trees. This City is seated at the foot of Hills and Mountains, extending in length from the North-East to the South-West, or rather seemeth to be triangular.

The Houses of this City are 4 roofs high, but the tops lye almost plain, so as they walk upon them in the cool time of the night.

The Buildings are of free-stone, and the windows are all covered with paper or linnen cloth, for glass windows are most rare in *Italy*.

It hath 3 fair, broad, and long streets, namely, *La Toletano*, *la Lapuana*, and *la Vicaria*; the rest are very narrow.

There be 8 Gates towards Land, and as many towards Sea; amongst which the *Capuan* Gate is decked with Monuments and Statuaes.

There be in this City many Palaces of Gentlemen, Barons, and Princes.

There be 4 publick Houses, call'd *Segii*, in which the Princes and Gentlemen have yearly meetings; and there also is the daily meeting of Merchants.

chants. The exceeding delightfull having Gardens on all sides, as well within the City, as near the same; and the Fields are no less fruitfull, bringing forth abundantly all things for the use of Man.

Also within this Territory are many famous Antiquities, and wonderfull things to be seen. 2. *Capua*. This City is of little compass, but it hath a fair Senate-House, and a fair Church, call'd *l'Annonciata*, with a fair Altar. 3. *Cuma*, the oldest City in all *Italy*. 4. *Baia*, an ancient City. The situation is most sweet, but all the Houses near the shore are drowned, except the *Barthes*. 5. *Nola*, built on the ruines of *Old Forma*.

*Calabria* is another Region be- *Calabria*.  
longing to the Kingdom of *Naples*. It is bounded with the River *Iano*, the *Tyrrene*, and *Ionian* Seas. It is in compass about 500 miles, and is divided into the higher and lower. In the higher, the chief Cities are, 1. *Consensia*. 2. *Salernum*, famous for the study of Physick. In the lower is *Caterzara*, a strong City.

Otranto.

Otranto hath on the West, *Puglia*; and on the other 3 parts, the Sea. The chief Towns are, 1. *Tarentum*. 2. *Brundisium*, glorying in one of the best Havens in the world. 3. *Otranto*. 4. *Gallipolis*.

Apulia.

*Apulia*: This Province extendeth from the confines of *Brunduse*, to the River *Fortore*. It is divided into 2 Provinces, the one call'd *Bari*, the other *Puglia*. The chief City is *Manfredoin*; it lyeth under the Hill *St. Angelo*.

Puglia.

*Puglia* is another Province of this Kingdom. It is bounded with the River *Fortore*, and the River *Tonto*. It is a fruitfull Countrey, in the midst rough and mountainous. The chief Cities of it are, 1. *Barlet*. 2. *Canna*; the wealth thereof consists in Cattel, and Saffron.

Abruzzo.

*Abruzzo* is another Province in this Kingdom. The chief Cities of it are, 1. *Aquino*, the birth-place of *Thomas Aquinus*. 2. *Sulmo*, *Ovid's* birth-place.

The

## The Papacy.

**T**He Estate of the Pope is twofold; the one consisteth in his temporal dominion, the other in his spiritual jurisdiction. As touching his temporal dominion, he is Lord of a great part of *Italy*; as of all that lyeth between the River *Fiore* and *Cajetta*, between *Preneſte* and the *Truentian Streights*, (except the Dukedom of *Urbino*.) In that compass are incircled the Provinces of *Romandiola*, *Marchia*, *Spoletto*, and *St. Peters Patrimony*.

This Province extendeth from the *Romandiola Rubicon* East, to the *Venetians* West.

The chief Cities are, 1. *Fononia*, the chief University of *Italy*, and the retiring place of the Popes. 2 *Ferrara*. This City is seated in a plain, and compassed with a fenny bank, and is of a triangular form. In the heart

heart of the City is a large Market-place. The Streets are broad, and very dirty in winter, and no less subject to dust in the summer. The Houses are built of free-stone, and not near one to another, but with pleasant Gardens between. The whole circuit of this City is said to contain 7 miles. 3. *RAVENNA* This is a most ancient City; the buildings hereof are of Brick and Flint-stone, and are so old, as they seem ready to fall. On the East-side the Sea lyes some 2 *Italian* miles distant, where is the Haven for Ships, so much spoken of in the *Roman* Histories.

*Marchia.*

*Marchia* reacheth from *Tronto* to *Puglia*, between the *Apenine* and the Sea. It is divided into little Hills and plains. It is rich in Wine, Oyl and Corn. The City of greatest trading is *Ancona*, by reason of the Haven, to which many Eastern Merchants do resort. It is a very fair City, encompassed with three Mountains, and hath the form of an half Moon. The streets of it are narrow, and ill paved with flint. The Haven

Haven is of a triangular form, about which is pleasant walking; and the place where Merchants meet, called *la Loggia*, lying upon the Sea, is a most sweet open room, but narrow.

2. *Ascoli*, a very fair City; and
3. *Firmo*, a strong City.

*Spoletto*, of old called *Umbria*. *Spol. ito.*

The chief Cities of it are, 1. *Spolito*. 2. *Onietto*, seated on a high Rock. 3. *Assis*, where *S. Francis* was born. This Province is abundantly stored with Wine, Cattel, and some Saffron.

This Province contains all *Latium*, *St. Peters*  
(or *Campagna di Roma*.) In this *Patrimony*.  
Countrey are the Mountains called *Gallicanum*. The chief City is *Rome*, seated on *Tyber*. It is in compass 11 miles, within which is not a little waste ground.

The Inhabitants are about 200000, 2 parts of them being Clergy-men and Curtezans. The most worthy places in it are the Church of *St. Peter*, which were it once finished, would be the rarest building in the world. Then the Ca-  
stle

file of St. *Angelo*, impregnable, unless by famine. Next the Popes Palace, called *Betwidere*. And lastly, the Library of the Hill *Vatican*, called commonly the *Vatican Library*.  
 2. *Tiber*. 3. *Preneſte* 4. *Veii*, a City of great wealth and compass.

---

### The Commonwealth of Venice.

**I**N the very bottome of the *Adriatick*, called at this day the *Gulf of Venice*, is a ridge of Land, reaching from the Lime-kilns, called by them *Fornaci*, to the mouth of the River *Pi*, in form of a Bow, and containeth in length 35 miles, and in breadth 2, where it is broadest. This Ridge is cut into 7 principal Islands, the Ports of *Brondolo*, *Chioggia*, *Malamocco*, of the 3 Castles of *St. Erasmus*, the *Lido Maggiore*, and the *Troports*. Between the part of this Ridge call'd *Lido*, and the  
 Con-



*Continent*, standeth the Lake of *Venice*, in compass 90 miles; and in this Lake is seated the City of *Venice* upon 72 Islands, distant from the shore 2 miles, and from the firm Land 5. This stately City is in compass 8 miles, and hath 70 Parishes, wherein each Church hath a little Market-place, for the most part four square; and a publick Well, for the common sort use Well-water, and Rain-water, kept in cisterns. It hath 31 Cloisters of Monks, and 28 of Nuns, besides Chappels and Alms-houses. Channels of water pass through this City, (consisting of many Islands) so that a Man may pass to what place he will both by land and water. The great Channel is in length about 1300 paces, and in breadth 40, and hath only one Bridge called *Rialto*. The passage by this Channel is very pleasant, being adorned on both sides with stately Palaces. And that Men may pass speedily, besides this Bridge, there be 13 places, called *Traghetti*, where Boats attend, called

led *Gondott*, which being of incredible number, give ready passage to all Men. The rest of the Channels be narrow, and over them is many Bridges to be passed under. The Buildings of this City are very rare, there being at least 100 Houses (or rather Palaces) fit to entertain any Prince.

The magnificentest Buildings of this City are the Church of *St. Mark*, which Saint is the protecting Saint of this City. The Building hereof is become admirable, for the singular Art of the Builders and Painters, and the most rare pieces of Marble, porphyry, and Ophites, (stones so called of speckles-like a Serpent) and like stones. 2. The Market-place of *St. Mark*, being paved with Brick, and consists of 4 Market-places joyned in one. Again, the Houses opposite to the Palaces of the Procurators of *St. Mark*, are call'd the Houses of State, and they belong to the Church of *St. Mark*, having some 50 shops under the Arches of the upper roofs; these  
yield

yield great Rents to the Church. Also the Steeple or Belfrey of St. *Mark*, distant some 80 foot from the Church, and set over against it; it is to be admired not only for the foundation strangely laid, but for divers other causes.

There is also in the second Market-place of the Palace, the Library, whose Building is remarkable. Also in the said Market-place is the stately Palace of the Duke, all covered with Marble, and most sumptuous in the carved Images and Pictures, and in the pillars of the arched Walk on the out-side. The fourth square Market-place of *Rialto*, is compassed with publick Houses; under the arches whereof, and in the middle part lying open, the Merchants meet.

About this City are seated 75 other Islands, the chief whereof are, *Onurano*, and *Barano*, especially *Mucano*, which aboundeth with goodly Orchards and Gardens, and 1000 other objects of delight and pleasure. Also here are the famous Glass-houses.

The

The whole Dominion of the *Venetian* Signeury, is divided into firm Land and Sea. On the Land they possess in *Lombardy*, *Marca Trevigiana*, *Friuli*, and *Istri*.

Again, it is divided into Continent and Island. In the Continent they have *Istria*, *Dalmatia*, *Sclavonia*, and *Albania*, or some parts thereof.

The Islands are *Corfu*, *Cephalonia*, *Zant*, *Candia*, *Conigo*, and other in the *Adriatick* Sea.

The State of the firm Land contains *Marca Trevigiana*, lying East of *Friuli*, and the Gulf of *Venice*.

The chief City is *Padua*, a very fair City, the Building whereof is with arches of stone, hanging over the Street, under which they walk dry in the greatest rain; but the Streets are thereby made narrow, and in the midst very dirty. 2. *Brescia*, the Seat of an Archbishop, who is an Earl, a Marquess, and a Duke. The Cities Building is of Brick; the Streets are large, and paved with flint. 3. *Bergamo*, a City seated on a Moun-

Mountain ; and 4. *Vicenza*.

*Friuli*, environed with *Histria*, *Triesti*, the *Alpes*, *Trevigiana*, and the *Adriatick*. The length of it is 50 miles, and in the breadth as much. The chief Town of it is *Palma*, built by the *Venetian*, 1583. and the best fortified of any in *Italy*.

The greatest Territory of this *Istria* Continent is *Istria*, and the best, unless it were for that the Air is naturally unwholesome, especially about *Nolo*. It yields great abundance of Oyl, Fish, and Salt. The chief Cities are, 1. *Istinopolis*. 2. *Pola*.

THE

---

The Dukedom of Florence.

**T**He Dukedom of *Florence* containeth the greater part of *Tuscany*, parted from *Genoa* by the *Magra*; and the West, from *Romagna*, and *Ancona*; by the *Alpine*, on the North; by the *Pissee*, East; and the *Pyrene* Sea, South. The chief City is *Florence*, seated nigh the Confluence of *Arno*. This City is of a round form, and upon the Walls thereof lye 8 Forts, whereof the greatest and strongest lyes towards the South. The Houses after the manner of *Italy*, are built with a low roof, excepting the Palaces, which are stately built of free-stone, engraven. The Streets are most broad, and have an open Air, and the Pavement is of very broad and fair free-stone. The River *Arno* running from East to West, divides this City, but into unequal parts, the greater

greater part lying on the North, and the Bridge to pass from one to the other is almost in the midst of the City. Also there be 3 other Bridges over *Arno*, but far less in bigness and magnificence than the former.

Towards the North and East this City is encompassed with pleasant Hills, planted with excellent fruits; and behind them the high Mountains of the *Apenine* somewhat removed, are instead of strong Walls to the City.

Also on the South side are the like Hills and distant Mountains; but towards the West it lyes open to the most pleasant Valley *Arno*. On all sides without the Walls, Palaces of Gentlemen are most frequent, and Houses of Citizens, not distant above three or four Closets one from the other.

Within this City the Duke hath two Palaces, the one call'd *Palazzo Dipitti*, the other Palace of the Duke is seated in the corner of the Marketplace of *Piazza della Signoria*, it being

ing the fairest and largest Market-place within this City; there being four more, (*viz.*) *Merchato Vecchio*, *S. Spirito*, *Santa Croce*, and *Maria Novella*.

2. *Pisa*; the River *Arno* runs through this City, from East to West. It is seated in a plain, and toward the North-west-by-North is a Gate, and a fair Cathedral Church, paved with Marble, and most curiously wrought. In the midst of this City, upon the Bank of *Arno*, is the Palace of the Duke of *Florence*. 3. *Sienna*; the situation of this City is most pleasant upon a high Hill; all the Pavement of the Street is of brick, which lasteth the longer because there be neither Carts nor Coaches, but all burthens are carried on the backs of Asses. It is vulgarly said, that *Sienna* abounds with Fountains, Towers, and fair Women. There is no better place to live in through all *Italy*, than the State of *Florence*, and more especially this City of *Sienna*. Besides it is commended for the best Language in all *Italy*.

4. *Massa*,



4. *Massa*, famous for her quarries of white Marble.

5. *Ligorne*; this City is seated in a plain, being somewhat longer from North to South, than it is broad from East to West, and the Sea lyes upon it partly on the North, partly on the South, and altogether on the West-side; and it hath one Tower on the North-side, and another on the South, reaching into the Sea; and between these two Towers, full on the West-side, there is a Haven for great Ships; farther out into the Sea, and also near the City, and compassed with the Walls thereof, are two Havens for Gallies and small Barks. In this City our *English* Factors do reside for the traffick of *Italy*.

**THE**

### The Dukedom of Millain.

**T**He Dukedom of *Millain* hath on the East, *Mantua* and *Parma*; on the South, *Liguria*; North, *Trevigiana*; and on the West, *Piedmont*. It is in circuit 300 miles. The chief Cities are, 1. *Pavia*: This City lyes in length from East to West, and a new fair street divides it in the midst from the North to the South. On the West-side are two Market-places, one greater than the other. The Buildings of the City are of Brick, and seem to be of great antiquity. 2. *Alexandria*. 3. *Cremona*: The form of this City is like unto a *Cardinal's Hat*, with broad brims; seated in a plain. Within this City is a Tower built of Brick, which requires 492 stairs in the Ascent. 4. *Millain*: This City is of a round form, and hath 9 Gates; the Building shews antiquity, and

and the Houses are of Brick, and low built, excepting some stately Palaces. The Streets are broad, and the Pavement of Brick, raised in the midst with broad stones. In this City is thought to be inhabited 200000 souls, of the best Artizans in *Italy*.

---

### The Dukedom of Mantua.

**T**He Dukedom of *Mantua* hath on the East, *Romagna*; West, *Millain*; North, *Trevigiana*; and South, *Parma* and *Placentia*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Mirabella*. 2. *Modena*. 3. *Lucera*; and 4. *Mantua*; a very strong Town, being invironed on three sides with a Water, being a quarter of a mile broad. The form of this City is round, save that the foresaid Lake on the North and East-sides, enters into the City in form of a half Moon. The Buildings are partly of Brick, and partly of free-stone; and the Streets are large and  
D clean.

clean. In the midst of this City is a large Market-place, wherein the *Jewes* have there, and sell all manner of Wares; for all traffick is in their hands, growing rich by the poverty of the Citizens. It is unlawfull to wear a sword without licence of the Magistrate, either at *Millain*, *Cremona*, or *Mantua*, or almost in any other City of *Italy*; only at *Venice* and *Padua*, and the Cities of that State, strangers may wear swords; and only the wearing of Pistols or short Guns is forbidden.

THE

---

The Dukedom of Urbin.

**T**He Dukedom of *Urbin* lyeth in the midst of the Papal Territories, having on the North, the *Adriatick*; on the South, the *Apenine*; on the West, *Romagna*; on the East, *Marca Aconitana*. The length of it is 60, the breadth 35 miles. Here are in this Dukedom 200 Castles, and 7 Towns; the chief of the seven being *Urbin*, seated on the bottom of the *Apenine*, and built in the fashion of a Miter. 2. *Pisauro*, a good Haven. 3. *Belforto*, seated in the *Mid-land*. The chief of the Castles are the Rock of *St. Leo*, and *Marivola*.

---

### The Principality of Parma.

**T**HIS Principate hath on the North, *Mantua*; and on the South, the *Apenine*; on the West, *Millain*; and on the East, the Countrey of *Modena*. The City of *Parma* is seated on the River *Pirnia*. *Placentia* is seated on the *Po*. To this Principate belongeth *Mirandula*, with her territories.

---

### The State of Genoa.

**T**HE State of *Genoa* was once very great, but now they have nothing left but *Liguria* and *Corfica*.

*Liguria* hath on the East, the River *Varus*; West, the River *Magra*, by which it is parted from *Tuscany*; North, the *Apenine*; and South,

South, the *Ligurian*, or *Tyrhene* Seas. The chief Towns are, 1. *No-li*. 2. *Sarazena*. 3. *Savona*. And 4. *Genoa*. This City is seated upon the sides of Mountains, declining from the highest Mountain on the West-side toward the East, and to the Sea-side. On the South side is the outward Haven, in form of an half Moon; upon the horn thereof, towards the East, lyes the Sea-bank, called *Lamola*, about 600 paces long, which keepeth off the waves of the Sea that beat upon the City. On the East-side, and in the midst of this Bank, is a Fort built to defend the Navy. The whole circuit of this City is said to be 8 miles. The streets are narrow, but the Palaces are stately, built of Marble, and the Houses of free-stone, 5 or 6 stories high; and the Windows are glazed, which is rare in *Italy*; the streets are paved with flint, and the Houses of the suburbs are almost as fair as within the City.

---

### The State of Lucca.

**T**He State of *Lucca* is situate in *Tuscany*, and comprehendeth the Territory and Town of *Lucca*. This Town is seated in a plain, and strongly fortified, and compassed with Mountains on all sides, but somewhat distant, and only lyes open on the Sea-side towards *Pistoia*, being 3 miles in compass. The streets are narrow, and paved with broad free-stone, most easie to be walked on. The Palaces of the chief Gentlemen are built of free-stone, but with a low roof, after the *Italian* fashion, and they have many pleasant Gardens within the Walls. Within this City no Man may wear any weapon, no not a Knife, except the point be blunt.

Thus much of *Italy*.

*Netherland.*



## Netherland.

ON the North-west of *Italy* lyeth *Germany*, which is divided into the higher and the lower: this latter is called *Netherland*. It is bounded on the East, with *Ems*, and part of *Germany*; on the West, with the *German Sea*; on the North, with *East-Friezeland*; and on the South, with the *Some*, *Champaigne*, and *Lorraine*.

The Air of this Countrey is very intemperate, the winter-cold being excessive, and the summers-heat far exceeding the ordinary heat of that Clime. The situation.

The Men for the most part are well proportioned, much given to our *English Beer*, being excessive in their drinking, so that you shall hardly find a *Dutch-man* sober in an afternoon. The Women generally are of a good complexion, well pro- Natures of the people

portioned, especially in their leg and foot; honourers of virtue; active, and familiar; both within doors and without they govern all.

Diet.

In their Diet, Butter is the first and last dish at the table, whereof they make all sauces; as well your Men as Women passing from City to City to trade, carry with them Cheese, and Boxes of Butter, for their food. They use no Spits here, but seethe little pieces of flesh with Roots, and Gobbets of fat mingled, without any curiosity; or else bake them in earthen Pipkins.

Fertility.

They have abundance of Butter, Cheese, and Roots. for Corn, they have not sufficient for their own use, yet by traffick at *Dantzick* they furnish themselves and many other Nations therewith. They have little plenty of River fish, but Sea-fishes salted and dryed, they make great traffick therewith. There is great abundance of Sea-fowl, and they want not Land-fowl.

Commodity.

The Commodities in which they most abound, are Tapistries, Sayes, Searges,

Searges, Worstedes, Frigadoes, and  
divers sorts of linnen Cloth, with  
abundance of other small trifles.

This Countrey is divided into se-  
venteen Provinces, viz.

- |               |                 |                |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Into          | { 4 Dukedomes,  | 1. Limburg.    |
|               |                 | 2. Luxemburg.  |
|               |                 | 3. Gelderland. |
|               |                 | 4. Brabant.    |
|               | { 1 Marquisate, | Of the Holy    |
|               |                 | Empire.        |
|               | { 7 Earldoms,   | 1. Flanders.   |
|               |                 | 2. Artoys.     |
|               |                 | 3. Hainault.   |
|               |                 | 4. Namurre.    |
| 5. Zutphen.   |                 |                |
| 6. Holland.   |                 |                |
| 7. Zeeland.   |                 |                |
| { 5 Baronies, | 1. West-Friezt. |                |
|               | 2. Utrecht.     |                |
|               | 3. Overfess.    |                |
|               | 4. Machlyn.     |                |
|               | 5. Groyning.    |                |

## Limburg.

THE Dukedom of *Limburg* hath *Mastrich* for the chief City, and the Bishoprick of *Leige* pertains to it, wherein the City of *Leige* is the Bishops Seat.

This City is seated on the *Menſe*.

The Buildings of this Town are very fair, especially the Monasteries and Abbeys.

This Bishoprick comprehends in it 24 walled Towns, and 1800 Villages. Also the Eastern part (which is properly call'd the Dukedom of *Limburg*) contains in it 5 Towns, and 23 Villages. The chief of these is *Limburg*.

*Luxemburg* is bounded with *Limburg*, on the North; *Lorrain*, South; the Bishoprick of *Triers*, East; and the *Menſe*, West. It is in circuit 240 miles, in which are contained 1169 Villages, and 23 walled

walled Towns; the chief whereof is,  
1. *Luxenburg*, on the River *Afnnu-  
tius*, or *Elze*. 2. *Bostonake*, a fair  
Town. 3. *Danvillers*. The Inhabi-  
tants of the upper part of this Duke-  
dom are *Germans*, but the lower part  
are *French*, both in language and man-  
ners.

Near to this Dukedom is the Fo-  
rest of *Arden*, once 500 miles in  
compass, now scarce 50 round.

*Brabant* hath on the East, North, *Irabants*,  
and South, the *Mense*; and West,  
the *Schald*. It is in length 75 miles;  
in breadth 60, comprehending un-  
der it 700 Villages, and 26 Towns;  
the chief being *Lovain*. It is in  
compass within the Walls 4 miles,  
and 6 without; within which com-  
pass are many goodly Gardens, Val-  
leys, Mountains, Meadows. It is a  
famous University, in which are 20  
Colledges. 2. *Bruxels*, the Dukes  
Seat. 3. *Bergenapzone*; this City is  
strongly fortified, and is seated in  
*Brabant*. 4. *Breda*.

The Marquisate of the Empire is *The Mar-*  
contain'd in *Brabant*. The chief *quisate*.

Town

Town is *Antwerp*, being in circuit 7 miles. It was a Town of infinite trading, but now the *Hollander* hath so blockt up the Haven, that the trading is removed from hence to *Amsterdam*.

*Flanders*.

*Flanders* is divided into *Imperiallem Gallicam*, & *Teutonicam*; this last is severed from the other two by the River *Ley*. The chief Towns of it are, 1. *Gaunt*, whose Wall is in compass 7 miles, in which there lyeth much waste ground. 2. *Burgis*. 3. *Ypres*, a strong Town. The four principal Ports are, 1. *Dunkirk*. 2. *Scluse*; it hath a very fair Haven, able to contain 500 good ships. 3. *Newport* 4. *Ostend*.

*Imperial Flanders* is severed from *Brabant* by the River *Dender*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Alost*, on the *Dender*. 2. *Dendermond*, on the mouth of the said River. 3. *Hulst*.

*Gallic Flanders*; so called, because it properly belongs to *France*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Lisle*, the third Town of traffick in all the *Netherlands*. There are in all *Flanders*

35 Towns, and 1178 Villages. It is in length 95 miles, and in breadth much less.

*Artoys* contains 754 Villages, and *Artoys*. 12 Towns; the chief being, 1. *Arras*; whence comes our Cloth of *Arras*. 2. *Lilliers*. The chief of the frontier Towns between this and *Picardy*, are *Hedinsfert*, a very defensible Town.

The length of this Province is 60 *Hainaut*. miles, the breadth 48; in which space are 950 Villages, and 24 Towns. The chief are, 1. *Mons*, strong, ancient and rich. 2. *Valenciennes*, so seated that it cannot be besieged but with three Armies at once. 3. *Conde*.

The County of *Namur*, so called of the chief City, hath Mines of Iron, and plenty of stony Coal, contrary to all other Coals, in that it is quenched by the infusion of Oyl, and burns more clear having water cast upon it.

This Countrey hath also quarries of free stone, and Marble of divers colours,

*Macklyn*

## The Low-Countreys.

*Machlyn.*

*Machlyn* is a Town in *Brabant*, and contains besides it self 9 Villages. It is a goodly strong Town, and seated in the midst of the waters of the River *Dela*, that it may on all sides be drowned.

---

## The States of the Low-Countreys.

THE Provinces united are these, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Utretch*, *Over-Issel*, *Zutphen*, *Groningen*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of *Gelderland*, with some pieces of *Brabant* and *Flanders*.

This Union was made 1581. the Fleets and Forces of which Confederation are from the chief Province, call'd altogether *Hollanders*.

*Zealand.*

The first of these Provinces is *Zealand*; broken it is into seven Islands: the chiefeft of the seven is *Walcheren*; the chief City whereof is *Middleburg*, famous for traffick; and the Staple for *Spanish* and *French* Wines. Near this



this City is *Ulisbing*, strongly fortified. 3. *Vere*. All these Islands are fertil, and yield excellent good Corn, more plentiful than any other Province. *Madder* for dying of Wool grows plentiful here, which likewise they export; as likewise *Spanish* and *French* Salt, and like traffick.

The Countrey of *Holland* is in situation the second of the United Provinces, but the first in dignity; the Cities whereof are, 1. *Amsterdam*, famous for traffick. 2. *Rotterdam*. 3. *Leyden*, and an University. 4. *Harlem*. 5. *Dort*, the Staple for the *Rhenish* Wines. And 6. *Delph*; all very fair Cities. And there is likewise the most pleasant Village of the *Hage*, call'd *Gravenhage*. Hol'and.

*Utretch* contains 70 Villages, *utrech.* and 5 Towns; the chief whereof are, *Utretch*, *Rhenen*, and *Montfoort*

*Overissel* contains 101 Villages, *Overissel.* and 11 Towns; the chief whereof are, *Swall*, *Campene*, and *Deventree*.

*Zutphen*.

## The Low-Countreys

Zutphen.

*Zutphen* is a Town in *Gelderland*, which long hath been an Earldom; it is seated on the River *Issel*, and is a Town of very great strength: It was subdued by the *States Army* 1591.

*Gelderland*

This Dukedom contains 300 Villages, and 24 Towns; the chief being, 1. *Nimegue*, seated on that part of the *Rhene* which is called the *Whael*. 2. *Ruremond*. 3. *Arnheim*; this Countrey is fit for feeding of Beasts, which grow so great and fat, that anno 1570. a gelt Bull was at *Antwerp* which weighed 3200 l.

*Groyning.*

*Groyning* is a Town of *West-Friezeland*, containing under her command 145 Villages; the chief being *Odhaven* and *Keikerk*.

*Friezeland*

It containeth 145 Villages, and 11 Towns; the chief are, 1. *Le-warden*. 2 *Harlingem*. 3 *Zwicken*. This territory aboundeth with excellent pastures, for fattening of the greatest herds of Cattel, and yieldeth it self all kinds of Cattle of extraordinary bigness. Also near unto this Province is the Island *Sekelink*, the shores

## The Low-Countreys.

63

shores whereof are plentifully stored with *Dog-fish*

Although this be the lesser part by far, and more poor in respect of the Soyl, yet it is more populous, and by the industry of the people far more rich.

Thus much of *Netherland*.

*Germany.*

## Germany.

**G**ermany is bounded on the West, with *France* and *Belgium*; on the North, with *Denmark*, and her Seas; on the East, with *Prussia*, *Poland* and *Hungaria*; and on the South, with the *Alpes*.

The compass of this spacious Countrey is 2600 *English* miles: the figure of it is almost an exact square, each side containing 650 miles.

**Situation.** It is situate in the Northern temperate Zone, under the 7 and 11 Climates; the longest day being 17 hours and an half.

Of all *Europe* this is the greatest Countrey, and beautified with the best and richest store of Cities, Towns and Castles, and Religious places.

**Fertility.** It also doth abound with many things necessary for life, and many things to be transported. They have

have Corn sufficient, and for Cattle they want not of all kinds, but they are commonly lean and little: so are their Horses many in number, but little in stature.

The Commodities wherewith it is <sup>Commo-</sup> enriched, are Mines of silver, and <sup>dity.</sup> other inferior Metals: Wines, which they transport into other Countreys, together with fresh Fish, Linnen, Quick-silver, Allum, Armors.

The Inhabitants for honesty of <sup>Natures</sup> conversation, probity of manners, <sup>of the peo-</sup> assurance of loyalty, and confi- <sup>ple.</sup> dence of disposition, setting aside their imperfect customes of drinking, excelling all people.

*Germany* is divided into the higher, <sup>upper Ger-</sup> and lower; the upper lying on the <sup>many, con-</sup> *Alpes* is subdivided into *Austria*, *Ba-* <sup>tainig</sup> *varia*, *Suevia*, *Helvetia*, (or *Swiz-* <sup>Switzer-</sup> *zerland*,) and *Alsatia*. <sup>land.</sup>

*Austria*: This is a goodly and rich <sup>Austria.</sup> Countrey, yea the best of all *Ger-* *many*, both for Corn, Cattel, Wine, and Fish. It is separated on the East, from *Hungaria*, by the River *Leire*; West, from *Bavaria*, by the *Ems*;

*Ems*; North, from *Moravia*, by the *Tems*; and South, from *Styria*, by the *Muer*.

The chief Cities of it are, 1. *Wien*, or *Vienna*, a famous Fort against the *Turk*. The City is of a round form; the Streets are narrow, but the Buildings are stately of free-stone; two Towers of the Church is curiously engraven, the like whereof is not in *Germany*, except *Straßburg*. 2. *Emps*, so call'd on the River *Ems*, on whose Banks it is seated. 3. *S. Leopold*. 4. *Nenstat*. 5. *Hamburg*. 6. *Crems*.

It containeth the Provinces of *Styria*, *Carinthia*, *Tyrolis*, and *Carniola*.

*Styria*.

*Styria* is a small Region in the midst of the *Alpes*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Marpurg*. 2. *Hall*. 3. *Greits*, the chief City.

*Carinthia*.

*Carinthia*: this Countrey is 75 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The chief Towns are, 1. *Vellach*. 2. *Spittal*. 3. *Veit*, the Metropolis of this Countrey.

*Tyrolis*.

*Tyrolis*: this Countrey is 72 miles

miles in length, and as many in breadth. It hath on the East, *Carinthia*; West, the *Grisons*; North, *Schwaben*; and South, *Marea Trevigiana*. The Soyl of this Countrey is very good, and full of silver Mines. The chief Towns are, . *Inspruch*. 2. *Tyrol*. 3. *Trent*, on the River *Odesis*.

*Carniola*: this Countrey is 150 *Carniola*. miles long, 45 broad; it is environed with *Sclavonia*, East; *Italy*, West; *Carinthia*, North; and *Istria*, South. The chief Cities are, 1. *Newmarcht*. 2. *Efsling*, upon the *Sanus*.

*Bavaria*: this Dukedom hath on *Bavaria*: the East, *Austria* and *Styria*; West, the *Leike*; North, *Danubius*, and part of *Franconia*; and South, *Tyrolis* and *Carinthia*. This is a large, rich, and goodly Countrey, lying in great length on both sides the *Danubius*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Munchen*, upon the River *Aser*, the Dukes Seat. 2. *Ingulstad*, on *Danubius*, an University. 3. *Ratisbone*, seated on the *Donaw*. 4. *Passaw*. 5. *Saltz*.

5. *Saltzbourg*; it is seated on the River *Saltzech*. This City is honoured with a Bishoprick, whose revenue is the greatest in *Germany*.

6. *Frising*. The whole number of Cities in *Bavaria* are 34. besides 46 great walled Towns, the Soyl about which is sufficiently fruitfull in all things, saving Wines, with which they are supplied from *Austria*.

*Rhetia*:

*Rhetia*, or the Countrey of the *Grissons*, hath on the East, *Tyrolis*; West, *Switzerland*; North, *Suevia*; and South, *Millain*. This Countrey is half in *Germany*, and half in *Italy*, so that they use both Languages. The chief Towns are, 1. *Coyra*, the Metropolis of the *Grissons*, seated about half an hours journey from the *Rhene*. For form it is triangular; the Houses indifferent handsome, but not uniform, one within another. 2. *Musocco*. 3. *Bormia*. In this Countrey they have free use of Religion, both they of the *Romish*, and they of the *Reformed Churches*.

*Suevia*.

*Suevia*, or *Schwaben*, hath on the



the East, *Bavaria*; West, *Danubius*; North, *Franconia*; and South, *Tyrolis*, and the *Griffons*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Ulm*, so call'd from the company of Elms which inviron it. 2. *Lindair*: this is a free City, and it is almost an Island, seated in the Lake called *Acronius*. 3. *Anspurg*: this is a stately City, the beauty whereof lyeth on the West-side; the Houses being built upon a Hill, are of free-Stone, six or seven roofs high. Also there be many Palaces built of the Fugares, and other Citizens; but in other places it is more poorly built. 4. *Norlingen*. 5. *Wherlingen*. 6. *Ravensberg*, all Imperial Towns.

*Helvetia*, (or *Switzerland*) is *Helvetia* almost situate among the *Alpes*, and therefore supposed to be the highest Region in *Europe*; and the rather, because the most famous Rivers in those parts of the world, (*viz.*) *Rone*, *Rhodan*, and *Po*, falling from those high places, disperse their channels through *Christendome*. It is bounded on the East, with *Tyrolis*; North, with *Lorrain*; West, with *France*;

*France*; and South, with *Italy*. The length of it is 240 and the breadth 180 miles. The chief Cities are, 1. *Zurich*: this City is one of the Cantons of *Switzerland*, and is divided in the midit by the Lake *Zurechsea*, having three Bridges for passage the greater whereof the Merchants use for their meetings. The Streets are narrow, and the Houses built of timber and clay, and the City it self is seated upon and between Hills. 2. *Basil*, now one of the *Swizzers* Cantons. Herein was that famous Council held by *Eugenius* the Pope, in the year 1431. 3. *Constance*, seated on the *Bodense*, over againt *Lindaw*. It is within the Confines of *Switzerland*, but belongeth to the House of *Austria*. This Town is famous by a Council held there, where *John Hus* was condemned of Heresie, and burned. Near unto the City in a fair Meadow, is the Stone to which he was bound when he was burnt; where also his fellow, *Jerom* of *Prague*, was burnt in *September* the year following.

4. *Berne*:

4. *Berne*: this City is built upon a Mountain, yet it seems to be seated on a Valley, because it is compassed with Mountains. The Houses are uniformly and fairly built of free-Stone; and round about this Mountain the Citizens have their Gardens, so that it is a most fair and pleasant City. 5. *Baden*, seated in the midst of the Countrey, and is for that cause the place of meeting for the Council of Estate. Near unto this City are the famous hot Bathes, being 30 in number.

*Alsatia* hath West, *Lorrain*; *Alsatia*. South, *Helvetia*; East, the *Rhene*; and North, the *Palatinate*. The chief City is *Strasburg*: this City is in circuit three hours walking; the Buildings and Churches are fair and high, of free-stone; most of the Streets are narrow, but those divided by the water are broader. Many things in this City are remarkable, but especially the Steeple of the Cathedral Church, which is counted one of the 7 miracles of the world: the Clock hereof is of all other the  
E most

most famous. 2. *Pfalzburg*. 3. *Wesenberg*.

The Provinces of Lower Germany, among which Bohemia is reckoned.

The Lower Germany is divided into *Franconia*, *Bohemia*, and its territories; the three Electorates of the *Palatinate*, *Brandenburg*, and *Saxony*, with its members; *Pomerania*, *Medenburg*, *Brunswick*, *Luneberg*, *Hassia*, *East-Friezeland*, *Westphalia*, *Cleveland*, and *Veteravia*, or *Weteraw*.

*Franconia*:

*Franconia* is an ancient and noble Nation; it is bounded on the East, with *Bohemia* and *Saxony*; West, with *Elfas*; North, with *Hassia*; and South, with *Bavaria*.

This Province hath many ancient and fair Cities, as namely, *Bamberg*, a Bishops Seat: *Weirztberg*, and *Mentz*, or *Metz*, both Bishops Seats; the latter whereof is the Seat of the chief Elector Bishop, and is a fair City, and well fortified: it is seated on a Hill, and in a fertil Soyl, fruitfull of Corn. The free Cities in this Province that belong to the Emperour, are 1. *Norimberg*: this City is seated in a barren sandy ground, yet

yet is very rich by the Citizens industry. This is a most stately City; the Buildings whereof are of free-Stone, six or seven roofs high. In this City is a Granary, which is so large, as divers years provision may be laid up therein. It hath also ten Churches, whereof only four are used for Prayer and Preaching.

2. *Rottenberg*, a very fair City.

3. *Francford*: this City is famous for the Electors meeting here to choose the Emperour, and for two yearly Fairs. It is compassed strongly with a double Wall; upon the East-side the *Jewes* have a Street, who are permitted to dwell in this famous Mart-Town. This City is of a round form, seated in a large plain; the Streets are narrow, and the Houses being built of Timber and Clay, the foundation of some being laid of free-Stone. All the Province (excepting the free Cities, and the three Cities belonging to the Bishops) is subject to the Marquess of *Brandenburg*.

The Kingdom of *Bohemia* con- *Bob'mia*  
tain-

taineth *Bohemia*, the Dukedom of *Silesia*, the Marquisates of *Lusatia*, and *Moravia*. It is in a manner round, and incompassed with great Mountains. It contains in circuit 350 *English* miles; in which compass are comprehended 780 Cities, walled Towns, and Castles, and 32000 Villages.

Fertility:

The Soil is pleasant and fruitfull, abounding with Corn, Wood, Wine, and Grapes, and affords Gold and Silver, Copper, Iron, Tin, and Lead, great quantity.

Natures  
of the pro-  
ple.

The people for the most part live in great plenty and delicacy, much resembling the *English*. The Women be very beautifull, but somewhat luxurious, and that with consent of their Husbands.

The chief Cities are, 1. *Prage*, the Metropolis of *Bohemia*, seated on the River *Mulda*. It is a very great City, as being three Towns in one, each divided from other by the River *Mulda*, and all three conjoyn'd together by a wooden Bridge of 24 Arches. The Streets of this City are filthy;

filthy; there be diverse Market-places; the Buildings of some Houses are of free-Stone, but the most part of Timber and Clay, and are built with little beauty or art. The second Town of note is *Egra*, and the third is *Budweis*.

*Silesia* is in length 240, and in *Silesia*. breadth 80 miles. It is a most delicate and plentiful Countrey, divided in the midst by the River *Oder*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Breslaw*, a Bishoprick. 2. *Tagendorf*. 3. *Glogaw*.

*Lusatia*: this Countrey although *Lusatia*. but little, to arm 20000 Foot as good as any in *Germany*. The chief Cities are, *Gorlitz* and *Trabell*, on the River *Nisse*.

*Moravia*: this Countrey is the *Moravia*. most fertile in Corn in all *Germany*; it aboundeth also with good and pleasant Wine; besides it hath also no small store of Myrrh and Frankincence. The chief Towns are, 1. *Brinne*, the seat of the Marquess. 2. *Almutz*, an University. This Countrey is very mountainous and

woody; the people are very warlike and fierce, especially the Mountainers.

The Electorate of the Palatinate.

*The Electorate of the Palatinate:* His Dominion contains the upper and lower; the lower being the chief of the two, as being both richer and larger, and the Seat of the *Elect*. It is called the lower, to distinguish it from the upper. This *Palatinate* is said to be the most pleasing and delicious part in all *Germany*, stored with all Fruits and Metals, abounding with those Wines which with us are called, *Rhenish* Wines.

It is adorned with many gallant Towns; the chief whereof is, 1. *Heidleberg*, the Seat of the *Palsgrave*. It is encompassed with high Mountains on the South, East, and North sides; but towards the West it hath its Suburbs, being longer than the City. 2. *Openheim*. 3. *Crutznach*. 4. *Frankendate*. On the East-side of this Countrey standeth *Winheim* and *Lauden*; on the West-side are the Towns of *Newstat* and *Keifers*.

*Upper*



*Upper Palatinate*: this Countrey <sup>upper Pa-</sup>lyeth East and North of *Bohemia*. <sup>latinate.</sup>

The chief Towns of it are, 1. *Amberg*, the birth-place of the present *Electer*, whose silver Mines yield yearly unto the Prince's Coffers 60000 Crowns. 2. *Newberg*. 3. *Cassel*, where the *Palatinates* of the *Rhene* when they journey in this Countrey, use to keep their Court.

*Saxony* is bounded on the East, <sup>The Ele-</sup>with *Lusatia*; West, with *Hassia*; <sup>ctorate of</sup>North, with *Brunswick*; and South, <sup>Saxony.</sup>with *Franconia* and *Bohemia*. It containeth the Countreys of *Turingia*, *Misnia*, *Voitland*, and *Saxony*. *Turingia* is invironed with *Hassia*, *Franconia*, *Misnia*, and *Saxony*. The chief City is, 1. *Erdford*, the Dukes Seat. This City is large and ancient, and one of the free Cities of the Empire. 2. *Jene*, an University of Physicians. *Misnia* is invironed with *Bohemia*, *Voitland*, *Thuringia*, and *Saxony*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Dresden*, seated on the *Albia*. This City is very fair, and strongly fortified, in which the *Electer* keeps his

Court. It is of a round form, seated in a plain, running between two Mountains, but somewhat distant; and the Houses are fair built of free-Stone, four or five roofs high, whereof the highest roof after the *Italian* fashion, is little raised in steepness.

2. *Leipzig*, a famous University for Philosophers and Physicians. It is seated in a plain of most fruitfull Corn-ground; the Streets are fair; the Market-place large and stately; and such are the chief Houses, built of free-Stone, four roofs high.

3. *Rocblitz*. 4. *Miscn*; and 5. *Wittenberg*, seated in a plain sandy ground: one Street lyes the whole length of the Town, being all the beauty thereof. *Vorland* is a little Countrey, South of *Misnia*; whose chief Cities are, 1. *Olnitz*. 2. *Weraa*. This Dukedom is seated almost in the midst of *Germany*; all of it together is imagined to be about the bigness of a third part of *England*.

The Electorate of Brandenburg.

The Electorate of Brandenburg: this Marquisate is limited on the East, with *Poland*; West, with *Saxony*; North,

## Germany.

79

North, with *Pomerania*; and South, with *Lusatia*. It is in circuit 520 miles; in which are contained 50 Cities, and 64 walled Towns. The chief is, 1. *Brandenburg*. 2. *Frankfort* and *Oderam*. It is an University, and situate in a Soyl most plentifully stored with Corn and Wines. It is most famous for the Mart here kept. 3. *Berlin*, the Prince's Seat; it is situate on the River *Spre*. 4. *Havelbourg*, the Seat of a Bishop. This Marquisate is divided into the new and old; the River *Odera* watering the last; the *Albis* the first.

*Pomerania* hath on the East, the *Pomerania*. River *Vistula*; West, *Mecklenburg*; North, the *Baltick Ocean*; and South, *Brandenburg*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Stetin*, the Prince's Seat, and the Metropolis of the Countrey. 2. *Wolgast*. 3. *Wallin*, once a famous Town, and flourished in traffick, but now decay'd. 4. *Gripswald*. 5. *Newtrepon*, a Sea-Town.

To this Province belong three Islands, *Rugia*, *Wisedonia*, and *Volinia*.  
E 5
*Mecklen-*

*Meden-  
burgh.*

*Meclenbourg* is on the West-part of *Pomeran*. The chief Towns of it are, 1. *Adalchaw*. 2. *Sternberg*. 3. *Wismar*. 4. *Rostock*, an University.

*Brunswick.  
Lunebourg.*

*Brunswick, Lunebourg* : these two Dukedomes are bounded on the East, with *Brandenburg* ; West, with *Westphalen* ; North, with *Denmark* ; and South, with *Saxony* and *Hassia*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Brunswick*. It is a free City of the Empire, strongly fortified, and not any way subject to the Emperour. 2. *Wolfehaiten*, where the Duke keeps his Court. 3. *Halberstad*, a Bishops See. 4. *Lunebourg*. 5. *Cella*, the Seat of the Duke of *Lunebourg*.

*Hassia.*

*Hassia* : this *Lantgravedom* is environed on the East, with *Saxony* ; South, with *Franconia* ; and West, and North, with *Westphalen*.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Dormstad*, the Seat and Inheritance of the youngest House of the *Lantgraves*. 2. *Marpurg*, an University, and the Seat of the second House of the *Lantgraves*. 3. *Dryes*. 4. *Frankenburg* ;  
and

and 5. *Cassels*, three Towns belonging to the elder House of the *Lantgraves*, whereof *Cassels* is chief, as being the Seat of their residence. This City is seated in a fruitsfull Countrey, and is well fortified with strong earthen Walls, and deep Ditches; yet are the Houses of no great beauty, being composed for the most part of Wood, Thatch, and Clay. Unto this Province belongeth the County of *Waldeck* and *Corbach*.

*East-Friezeland* hath on the West, *East-Friezeland*, the *Ems*; East, the *Wefer*; South, *Westphalia*; and North, the *Sea*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Emden*. This City lyes in the utmost borders of the Empire, and is only divided by the River *Ems*, from the United Province of the *Netherland*.

This City is fairly built of Brick, and is almost of a round form. It is an Earldom of it self. 2. *Oldenburg*, which hath an Earl of its own.

*Westphalia* is bounded on the East, *Westphalia*, with *Brunswick*; West, with *Belgium*; North, with the *Sea*; and South, with *Hassia*.

The

The Northern part of this Countrey is called *Bremen*, from the chief City *Brem*, the Bishop whereof is Lord of this Tract. The next part belongeth to the Duke of *Saxony*. The chief Cities of which are, *Clap-penburg*, *Exenberg*, and *Alsdrop*. The other parts belong to the Bishopricks of *Cullen*, *Munster*, and *Triers*.

1. The Bishoprick of *Cullen* containeth a great part of *Westphalia*. The chief City is, 1. *Collen*; the Archbishop whereof is said to be the second special *Elect*or of the *Empire*, and Chancellour of *Italy*. 2. *Er-nace*, or *Andernach*. 3. *Lints*. 4. *Bonna*, where the Bishop hath a Palace, esteemed to be one of the fairest Houses of *Germany*.

The chief Towns under the Bishop of *Munster* are, 1. *Warendorp*. 2. *Munster*, seated on the *Ems*.

The chief Towns belonging to the Bishop of *Triers* are, 1. *Boppord*, seated on the *Moselle*. 2. *Engers*. 3. *Coblentz*. 4. *Triers*.

This is the Seat of the Chancellour of *France*, and third spiritual *Elect*or; it is buik on the *Moselle*. Clue-

*Cleveland*: this Dutchy containeth *Cleve*, *Gulick*, *Berge*. The Dutchy of *Cleve* conjoyneth to *Guelderland*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Cleve*. 2. *Calker*. 3. *Wesel*. 4. *Emmerick*.

2. The Dutchy of *Gulick*: The chief Cities are, *Aken*, where the Emperour after his election is invested with a silver Crown.

The Dutchy of *Berge* or *Monte*, is in compass 130 miles. The chief Towns are, 1. *Duseldorp*. 2. *Hattingen*; and 3. *Arusberg*.

*Veteravia*: On the South-West of *Hassia* is the Countrey of *Veteravia*, or *Weteraw* containing among others the County of *Nassaw*, *Hannaw*, and the free City of *Friberg*, situate in the midst of most pleasant and delicious Corn-Fields. The City *Hannaw* is distant from *Frankford* and *Moenum* ten miles, and is a County of it self. The next Town of note to it is *Windeck*.

As for the County of *Nassaw*, it hath in it many prime Towns: as 1. *Dillinbourg*, the prin-

## Germany.

principal. 2. *Nassaw*. 3. *Catzenelbogen*, an Earldom of it self;  
and 4. *Hebron*.

Thus much of *Germany*.

---

*Denmark*.



## Denmark.

**D**enmark hath on the East, *Mare Balticum*; on the West, the *German Ocean*; on the North, *Sweden*; and on the South, *Germany*.

It is situate near the *Artick Circle*, and therefore must needs be subject to great cold; howsoever the misty Air caused by the frequent Isles, doth in some sort mitigate the extremity thereof. Situation.

The Soyl of the Countrey is rather fit for pasture than herbage; for in regard of the Clime it cannot be expected that Fruits should grow here, which are only ripened by the heat of the Sun. They have Corn sufficient; and likewise feed such a multitude of Oxen, that 50000 are said to be sent hence yearly into *Germany*. Fertility.

Their other Commodities are *Fish*, Commodity.

Fish, Tallow, Furniture for Shipping, Armors, Ox-Hides, Buck-skins, Wainscot, Firwood, Filbeards, and the like.

Natures of  
the People

The People are naturally good Souldiers both by Sea and Land, fitter for the Sea than the Field. The Magistrate is wise rather by experience, than study; the old Man covetous; the young Man thrifty; and the Merchant ambitious. The Women are of the same conditions as the Women of *Belgium*.

Diet.

Their Diet is much like the *Germans*, and their Neighbours the *Saxons*. Their dainties are Bacon, and salt-Meats; but the common people feed most on dryed Fishes.

It containeth the *Cimbrick Chersonese*, the Islands of the *Baltick*, and part of *Scandia*.

T H E

## The Cimbrick Chersoness.

**T**His *Chersoness* hath on the South-West, the *Albis*; on the South-East, the River *Trave*; on the South, a little piece of *Germany*; and on all other parts, the *Sea*. It is in length 120 miles, and in breadth 80, and containeth 28 Cities, 4 Bishops Sees, and 20 royal Castles or Palaces. It is divided into the Provinces of *Holsatia*, *Dithmars*, *Slesia*, and *Fuilland*.

*Holsatia* is the most Southern Province of *Denmark*, towards *Germany*, having on the North, *Slesia*, and on the other sides, the *Sea*. The chief Towns are, *Niemunßer*, and *Bramstede*. Upon the Confines of *Holst* lye the fair Imperial Cities of *Lubeck* and *Hamburg*.

*Dithmars* taketh up the West-side of this *Chersonesus*. The principal Towns of it are, *Marnes*, and *Mel-dorp*.

*Dithmars.*

*Slesia*

*Slesia.*

*Slesia* hath on the North, *Funland*; and South, *Holst*. The chief Towns are, *Sleswick*, *Göterpe*, and *Londen*, an Haven-Town situate upon the River *Ender*.

*Funland.*

*Funland* is the most Northern part of this *Chersones*. The chief Towns of it are, *Rincopen*, *Nicopen*, *Halne*, and *Arhansen*.

*The Baltick Islands.*

The *Baltick Islands* are in number 35, and are so called, because they lye dispersed in the *Baltick Sea*. Of these, four are of more especial note, viz. *Seeland*, *Fionin*, *Bornholme*, and *Finera*.

1. *Seeland* is in length 64 miles, and in breadth 52. It containeth 7 strong Castles belonging to the King, and about 13 Cities. The chief is *Haffen*, or *Hafnia*, call'd by the *Germans*, *Copenhagen*. It is the Kings Seat, yet of no great beauty. It is of a round form; and the Houses are of Timber and Clay. It hath a fair Market-place, and is reasonable well fortified. The Castle of the King is built of free-Stone in a Quadrangle. 2. *Helsingura*, standing on the

the Sea-side. At this Town, the Mariners which are to pass the *Sound*, use to pay their Custome. 3. *Roschilt*, the Sepulchres of the *Danish* Princes; it is not walled, yet hath it the title of a City.

2. *Fionia* contains in it 8 Towns; the principal whereof are, *Ottonium*, or *Osel*, and *Sweinbourgh*.

3. *Bornholmia* is situate on the *Baltick Sea*, not far from *Gothland*. The chief City is called *Bornholm*.

4. *Finera* is that Island in which *Tycho brahe*, that famous Mathematician, built an artificial Tower, wherein are many rare Mathematical Instruments. The chief Town is *Petersborne*.

*Scandia* is invironed with the Seas, *Scandia*. save where it is joyned to *Moscovy*. It lyeth part on this side, part beyond the *Artick Circle*; so that the longest day in the more Northern part is about three moneths. It contains the Kingdoms of *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *Swedeland*. That part which belongeth to *Denmark* is situate on the South of this *Peninsula*,  
and

## Denmark.

and is divided into three Provinces, viz. *Hallandia*, *Scania*, and *Blescida*.

1. *Hallandia* hath on the North, *Swedeland*; and South, *Scania*. The chief Town is *Halænego*.

2. *Scania* hath on the South, *Hallandia*; on all other parts, the *Sea*. It is in length 72 miles, and 48 in breadth, and is the pleasantest Countrey in all *Denmark*, most abundant in Fruits, and most rich in Merchandize. The chief Towns are, 1. *Londen*, a great Haven-Town. 2. *Elbogen*. 3. *Falskerbode*. Here is *Elfsimbourg*, one of the Keyes which openeth into the *Sound*.

3. *Blescida* hath on the North, *Swedeland*. It is a mountainous and barren Countrey. The chief Towns are, 1. *Malmogia*. 2. *Colmar*, a strong Fortress against the *Swedelanders*.

*Norway*.

## Norwey.

**N**orwey on the East, respecteth *Denmark*; on the West, it is bounded with the *Ocean*; on the South, lyeth *Suevia*; and on the North, it is separated from *Lapland*.

The Land of it self is not sufficient-<sup>Fertility.</sup>ly fruitfull, and toward the North yieldeth no sort of Corn, therefore the Inhabitants instead of Bread eat dried Fish, called by us, *Stock-Fish*, which is transported through *Europe*, in exchange of Corn.

The Countrey, especially the <sup>Common</sup>Southern part, transports rich Furrs, dity. Tallow, Butter, Tann'd-Leather, Train-Oyl, Pitch, Clap-boards, all sorts of Timber-Works, and Masts, Firr-wood, and that with great ease and little charge.

Their Buildings are base and poor; the Inhabitants honest; lovers of <sup>Natures of</sup> Stran-<sub>the people:</sub>

## Norwey.

Strangers ; liberal of gift ; and most serviceable. Amongst them are neither Filchers, Thieves, nor Pirats. Their chief Towns are, 1. *Nidrosfa*, the See of an Archbishop, who is Metropolitan of *Norwey*. 2. *Bergen*, one of the four ancient Mart Towns of *Europe*. 3. *Ansloyn*, a Bishops See.

Thus much of *Denmark*  
and *Norwey*.

*Swedeland.*



## Swedeland.

**S**wedeland is bounded on the East, with *Moscovy*; on the West, with the *Defrine* Hills; on the North, with the frozen Seas; and on the South, with the *Baltick Seas*. This Countrey alone without the adjacent Provinces of *Lappia*, *Scricfinia*, and *Biarmia*, is little less than *Italy*, and *France*, joyned together; and with the additions of the said Nations, is bigger by a tract of 900 miles.

The Soyl is so fertil, that to see a Beggar is a difficult matter; and the Air is so healthfull, that it is ordinary to see Men of an 130 or 140 years of age. It aboundeth with Mines of Lead, Copper, and Silver, which are transported into other Nations; together with Hides of Bucks, Goats, and Oxen, Tallow, Tare, Barley, Malt.

Fertility.

Commo-  
dity,

The

Natures  
of the peo-  
ple.

The People participate much in nature with the *Normans*, hospitable and valiant as they.

It containeth the Provinces of *Lapland*, *Finland*, *Gothland*, and *Sweden*.

*Lappia*.

*Lappia* is the most Northern part of all *Scandia*, and is divided into the Eastern, containing *Biarmia* and *Corelia*, which belongeth unto the Duke of *Russia*; and the Eastern comprehending *Lappia* and *Scricfinia*, which are under the King of *Sweden*.

These two Provinces use to give worship and divine honour to that living creature, what ere it be, which they see at their first going out of their doors in the morning; and are so poor, that they pay unto the King of *Sweden* for tribute, rich Skins and Furrs.

*Finland*.

*Finland* is situate between the *Baltick Sea*, and the *Finland Bay*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Abo*, a Bishops Seat. 2. *Narve*, a place of great strength; *Rangina* and *Ango*, both famous Mart-Towns; *Vames*, *Viburg*,

## Swedelanti.

25

*Viburg*, and *Castholme*, places of good strength.

*Gothland* is the best and richest *Gothland*. Province of the North. It is divided

into Island and Continent; the Island is seated in the *Baltick Sea*, being in length 18 miles, and 9 in breadth. The Continent of *Gothia*, is the hithermost part of *Scandia*, next to *Denmark*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Stockholme*, seated after the manner of *Venice*. 2. *Lodusia*, a Town of great traffick. 3. *Wald-bourge*, a well fortified piece; and 4. *Colmar*, famous for its impregnable Castle.

*Sweden* is situate on the South of *Sweden*. *Gothland*. The Countrey is very fruitfull and delicious, unless in some places, where the cragginess of the Mountains maketh it more barren, and less pleasant. The chief Cities of it are, 1. *Upsal*, a famous Bishoprick. 2. *Nicopia*, a Sea-Town of good strength. 3. *Copperdell*, famous for its abundance of Brass. There is also *Finmach*, bordering on the Northern Ocean, whose Inhabi-

F

tants

## Swedeland.

tants be Witches, and Idolaters; they use to sell windes to Merchants, to carry their Ship to any Port. *Bodia* is also under his Dominion; whose chief Town is *Helsinga*, honoured with the title of a Dukedom.

Thus much of *Sweden*.

---

*Moscow.*

## Moscovy.

**M***oscovy* is bounded on the East, with *Tartary*; on the West, with *Lyvenia*, *Lituania*, and part of *Sweden*; on the North, with the *Frozen Ocean*; and on the South, with *Mare Caspium*, the *Turks*, and *Palus mæotis*. This Countrey containeth in length from East to West 3300 miles, and in breadth 3065 miles.

It is situate partly in *Europe*, partly in *Asia*, which separation is caused by the River of *Tanais*, boulder of *Asia*, and running through the middle of the Countrey. Situation:

The People are for the most part of a square proportion; broad, short, and thick; gray-ey'd, and broad-bearded; the Commons live in miserable subjection to the Nobles, and they again in as great slavery to the Duke or Emperour.

Natures of  
the people They are perfidious, unnatural, and  
malicious; altogether unlearned;  
even the Priests themselves are mean-  
ly indoctrinated; it being cautiona-  
ted by the great Duke that there be  
no Schools, lest there should be any  
Scholars besides himself. The Wo-  
men are private, fearfull to offend,  
but once lascivious; intolerably  
wanton. It is the fashion of those  
Women to love that Husband best  
which beateth them most, and to  
think themselves neither loved nor  
regarded, unless they be soundly  
swadled two or three times a day.

Cities.

The chief City of this Kingdome  
is *Mosco*, where both the Emperour  
and Patriarch resideth. *Roscovia*  
and *Novogrod* are the Seats of Arch-  
bishops; the latter of these two con-  
taineth about 20000 Households,  
and was one of the four ancient Mart-  
Towns of Europe. *Vologda*, *Smo-  
lensko*, and *Plescovia*, the only walled  
Town in *Muscovy*; *Mosayco*, St.  
*Nicholas*, *Sugana*, *Ustinm*, *Gargapo-  
lia*, are Bishopricks.

The Soyl,  
and Cli-  
mate.

The Soyl of this Countrey is of a  
light,

flight, sandy mould, yet very much different one place from another, for such things as grow out of the earth. Northwards towards the parts of *St. Nicholas*, and *Chola*; and North-Eastward towards *Siberia*, it is barren, and full of desert Woods, by reason of the Climate, and extremity of cold. So likewise along the River *Volga*, betwixt the Countreys of *Casan* and *Astrachan*, notwithstanding the Soyl be fruitfull, it is ill inhabited, saving that upon the West-side the Emperour hath some few Castles and Garrisons in them. From *Vologda*, that lyeth almost 1700 versts from the Port of *St. Nicholas* down towards *Mosco*, and so towards the South-part that border on the *Crim*, containing the like space of 1700 versts, it is a very pleasant and fruitfull Countrey, yielding pasture and Corn, with Wood, and Water, in great store and plenty. The like is between *Razan*, (lying South-East from *Mosco*) to *Novogrode* and *Volsco*, that reacheth farthest towards the North-West. So

betwixt *Mosco* and *Smolensko*, (that lyeth South-West towards *Litwania*) is a very fruitfull and pleasant Soyl.

For the most part it is covered with Woods and Lakes. Here grow the goodliest and tallest Trees of the world; an unspeakable deal of Rozin distilleth from them. Here is the never-wasting Fountain of Wax and Honey; for without the industry of Man, the Bees make their Hives in the barks and hollows of trees. Here is also plenty of Cattel and wilde Beasts; as Bears, Mastins, Wolves, and black Foxes, whose skins do bear high prices.

Riches  
and Com-  
modities.

The native Commodities are, Furrs, Wax, Honey, Tallow, Hides, Train-Oyl, Cavear, Hemp, Flax, Tar, Slad, Salt-peter, Brimstone, and Iron. These Wares they barter for Cloth, and divers other Commodities, which the *Armenians* bring to *Astrachan* by the *Caspian* Sea, and the *English* to *St. Nicholas*, by the Bay of *Gradnicam*. They will not suffer any Stranger to enter into their Countrey; further than the necessity of



of venting their Commodities, and taking in of forreign doth inforce them.

This Government is more tyrannical than any other Prince in the world; for he is absolute Lord and disposer both of the bodies and goods of his Subjects. Govern<sup>ment</sup>

In matter of Ceremony they follow the *Greek Church*. The Priests marry, and maintain adoration of Images; fast, and compell to Confession.

Thus much of *Moscovy*.

## Poland.

**P**oland is limited on the East, with *Boristhenes*, which parteth it from *Moscovy*; on the West, with *Vistula*, which parteth it from *Germany*; on the North, with the *Baltick Sea*, and *Sinus Finnicus*; and on the South, with *Hungary*.

**Situation.** In general, *Poland* is subject to as great cold as the lower part of *Germany*, lying under the same parallel; and the Countreys as they lye more Northerly, so they suffer more cold. They use stones heated with earthen Ovens, for remedy against the cold, as the *Germans* do.

**Fertility.** *Poland* aboundeth with Beasts, as well wilde as tame, and yieldeth excellent Horses, not great, but quick and stirring; neither do the Gentlemen more delight in any thing than in their Horses, so as they hang gold Chains and Jewels at their ears,

ears, and paint them half over with exquisite colours. It likewise aboundeth with Flesh, Whit-meat, Birds, fresh-water Fish, ( it being far within Land ) and all kind of Pulse, as Pease, and the like. It hath some Mines of gold and silver, towards the *Carpatian* Mountains of *Hungary*.

The chief Commodities that go from hence are, Wax, Flax, Linnen Cloathes made thereof, Hemp, Pitch, Masts for Ships, Boards, and Timber, rich Furrs, Salt digged out of Pits, Amber, Sope-ashes, and all kind of Grain, especially Rye, which hath made *Dantzick* famous for relieving all Nations therewith in time of dearth.

The natural Commodities.

The People are very industrious and studious of all Languages, especially the Latin, in which they are so devoted, that you shall hardly find a mean Man which is not able in some measure to express himself in that tongue. They are according to their abilities rather prodigal than truly liberal; and are generally

good Souldiers. The Gentlemen free; the Peasants in miserable subjection to their Lords; proud they are, and impatient; delicious in Diet, and costly in their attire.

The Women are for the most part indifferently fair, and rather witty, than well-spoken.

The chief Provinces of this Kingdom are, 1. *Livonia*. 2. *Lituania*. 3. *Volinia*. 4. *Samogitia*. 5. *Podolia*. 6. *Russia Nigra*. 7. *Mazovia*. 8. *Prussia*. 9. *Podlaffia*; and 10. *Poland*.

*Livonia*.

*Livonia* hath on the East, *Moscow*; on the West, the *Baltick Sea*; North, *Finland*; and South, *Lituania*. It is in length 500, in breadth 160 miles, and is a Countrey exceeding mountainous and fenny, yet withall so abundantly fruitfull, that no small store of provision is sent hence into other Countreys. The chief Towns are, 1. *Riga*, an Archbishops See. 2. *Derpt*, a Town of great commerce. 3. *Rivallia*, a strong Fort in the hands of the *Swedelanders*; so also is *Narve*.

*Lituania*

*Lituania* is a most large Province, *Lituania* fenny and woody, so as in summer-time there is no passage into it; but in the winter when the Fens are frozen, Merchants trade with the Inhabitants. The chief Cities are, 1. *Vilna*, the Metropolitan City, the Seat of a Bishop, and an University. 2. *Vilcomire*. 3. *Brestia*. They have plenty of Honey, Wax, wilde Beasts, and rich Furrs, but they scarce know the use of money.

*Volinia* is invironed with *Lituania*, *Volinia*. *Podolia*, and *Russia*; the People are strong and warlike. The chief Towns are, *Kiovia*, and *Circassia*, on the Banks of the River *Neiper*; it is a small woody Province, but very fertil.

*Samogitia*, whose Inhabitants *Samogitia* are most idolaters. It hath no walled Town, but the People live in Cottages, being rude, and of great stature. It is a Northern Region; having *Livonia*, North; and the *Baltick Sea*, West. It is very woody, and in the midst of the trees is found excellent Honey.

*Podolia*

*Podolia.*

*Podolia* aboundeth with excellent pastures, and the ground is so fertil, that of one sowing they have three harvests. The chief Cities are, 1. *Camienza*, seated on a rock. 2. *Orkzacow*. 3. *Winiecza*.

*Russiani-  
gra.*

*Russia nigra* hath on the East, *Podolia*; West, *Poland*; North and South, *Hungary*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Leopolis*, or *Lemburg*. 2. *Groddeck*. 3. *Luckzo*. It is a very fruitfull Countrey, well stored with fair Houses, and numerous herds of Cattel.

*Prussia.*

*Prussia*, or *Borussia* hath South, *Mazovia*; North, the *Baltick Sea*; East, *Litmania*; and West, the River *Vistula*. This Countrey yieldeth abundance of Amber. The chief Cities are, 1. *Dantzick*, where are daily sold 1000 measures of Wheat; it is sited in *Pomerania*, but subject unto the *Polonian*. This is a very fair City; the Houses for the most part are built of Stone or Brick, six or seven roofs high. The Garners for laying up of Corn are very fair, and very many lying together, in which

which the Citizens lay up Corn, brought out of *Poland*, and according to the wants of *Europe*, carry it into many Kingdoms. 2. *Mons Regius*, call'd by the *Germans*, *Koningsberg*, and by us, *Regimount*. It is the most famous University in these parts. 3. *Holsberg*. 4. *Manchburg*; and 5. *Culme*.

*Podlaffia* hath East, *Lituania*; and *Podlaffia*. West, *Mazovia*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Tycockzin*, a Fort well furnished with Munition, as being the place wherein the Kings treasure is reserved. 2. *Biesco*. 3. *Kniffen*, where the Kings of *Poland* have a fine retiring House, as being well furnished with fishing-Ponds, and Parks abundantly stored with Game.

*Mazovia* lyeth West of *Podlaffia*. The chief City is *Warsaw*, where the Parliaments of this Kingdom are held.

*Poland* hath on the East, *Lituania*; Poland. West, *Germany*; North, *Mazovia*; and South, *Podolia*. The Metropolis is, *Cracovia*, seated on the Banks of *Vistula*;

*Vistula*; here the King and Council reside. The Buildings are very fair, of free-Stone, four roofs high, but covered with tiles of wood for the most part. It is of a round form, but somewhat longer from the East to the West. In the midst of the City is a large Market-place, wherein is a Cathedral Church; and in the midst of the Market-place is the Senate-house for the City, about which are many Shops of Merchants.

2. *Lublin*. 3. *Guisna*, an Archbishoprick. 4. *Bosnau*; and 5. *Ladislavia*, seated on the River *Vistula*.

Thus much of *Poland*.

*Hungary*.



## Hungary.

**H**ungary is bounded on the East, with *Transilvania* and *Wallachia*; on the West, with *Austria*; North, with *Poland*; and South, with *Sclavonia*.

It was formerly called *Pannonia Inferior*, to distinguish it from *Austria*, which was called, *Pannonia Superior*.

It is situate in the Northern temperate Zone, under the seven and nine Climates.

The Soyl is wonderfull fruitfull, *Fertility*. yielding Corn there thrice in a year; the Grass in some places (as in the Island of *Comera*) exceeding the height of a Man, which doth feed such a number of Cattel, that this Countrey alone is thought to be able to feed all *Europe* with Flesh. Also they have Deer, Partridge, Pheasant, in such abundance, that any Man

Man that will may kill them; which in other places is prohibited, these creatures being reserved as Game for Gentlemen.

The other Commodities which are transported, are! Gold, Silver, Fish, Copper, Wine.

*Turk.*

This Kingdom now standeth divided betwixt the *Turk* and *Hungarian*; the former having 1. *Buda*, once the Metropolis of the Country, and Court of the Kings. 2. *Gyula*, a strong Town in the Confines of *Transilvania*. 3. *Pest*, over against *Buda*. 4. *Alba Regalis*, call'd by the *Germans*, *Weisenberg*. 5. *Quinque Ecclesie*; and 6. *Jaurinum*, or *Rab*.

*Emperour.*

In the Emperours part the chief Towns are, 1. *Presberg*, seated hard upon the edge of *Austria*; it hath been the Metropolis of *Hungary*, since the taking of *Buda* by the *Turks*. 2. *Strigonium*, or *Gran*. 3. *Aggraria*. 4. *Comora*, in an Isle so called. 5. *Tettax*. 6. *Camsta*. 7. *Alkenbourg*. 8. *Nenhensel*.

*Tran-*

Transilvania.

**T**His Countrey hath nature it self both fortified and honoured; for the Woods and *Hercynian* Mountains do round about inviron it. The length of it is 225 *English* miles, and the breadth 200.

It is bounded on the North, with the *Carpathian* Hills; on the South, with *Wallachia*; on the West, with *Hungaria*; and on the East, with *Moldavia*.

Their chief Towns are, 1. *Weisenberg*. 2. *Clausenberg*. The whole Countrey is fruitfull in one Commodity or other; Corn, Beeves, Fish, and Mutton, they have great plenty, and very chesp. It is very rich in Salt-pits, Stone-quarries, and Mines both of gold and silver, Iron, Quick-silver, and other Metals.

Thus much of *Hungary* and  
*Transilvania*.

*Slavonia*.

## Sclavonia.

**S***clavonia* hath on the East, the River *Drinus*; and a line drawn from thence to the Sea, on the West-part of *Italy*; on the North, *Hungary*; and on the South, the *Adriatick Sea*.

**Situation.** It is in length 480 miles, and 120 in breadth. It is situated under the six and seven Climates; the longest day being fifteen hours and an half.

**Fertility.** This Countrey is more fit for grazing than for harvesting; for the Sheep and other Cattel bring forth young twice a year, and are shorn four times.

The People are couragious, proud, and stubborn, and use their own *Sclavonian* tongue. They are of the Christian Faith, and follow the *Greek Church*. It is divided into *Iliris*, *Dalmatia*, and *Croatia*.

**Iliris.** *Iliris* was once the name of the whole

whole Province, but it is now accommodated to one part. It hath on the East, *Danubius*; West, *Carniola*; North, with *Dravus*; and South, with *Savus*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Zatha*, on *Danubius*. 2. *Zakaoz*. 3. *Windisbretz*, on *Dravus*; and 4. *Sagonna*, nigh unto *Savus*. This is now a member of the Kingdom of *Hungary*.

*Dalmatia* hath on the East, *Dalmatia*; West, *Croatia*; North, *Savus*; and South, the *Adriatick Sea*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Ragusi*, situate on the *Adriatick Sea*; a City of great traffick and riches; it is tributary to the *Turks*. 2. *Sebenicum*, or *Sicum*, standing on the Sea-shore. 3. *Zara*, or *Jadera*, on the same shore. 4. *Scodra*, or *Scrutary*; and 6. *Lissa*. It is now divided betwixt the *Venetians*, (who keep the greatest part) and the *Turk*.

*Croatia*, called by the Ancients *Croatia*. *Liburnia*, and *Valeria*, hath on the East and South, *Dalmatia*; North, *Savus*; and West, *Istria*, and *Carniola*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Gardiska*,

*diska*, situate on *Savus*. 2. *Bruman*.  
3. *Novigrod*, situate on the *Savus* al-  
so, hard upon *Germany*; and 4. *Sis-  
seghk*.

The *Croatians* are generally called  
*Crabats*. Their Countrey hath the  
title of a Dukedom, and is subject  
partly to the *Austrian*, and partly  
to the *Venetian*.

Thus much of *Sclavonia*.

## Of Asia.

**A** *Sia* is the greatest and vastest part of the world, exceeding *Europe* and *Africk* both in largeness and circuit.

Upon three parts it is bounded with the *Vast Ocean*, firnamed, the *Orient*; on the South, with the *Indian*; upon the North, with the *Scythian*; upon the West, it is somewhere dis-joyned from *Europe* and *Africk* with the *Red Sea*; somewhere with the *Mediterranean*; somewhere with the *Euxine*; and somewhere with the River *Tana-is*.

Generally it enjoyeth a most excellent temperature of Air, and is so rich and fertil, that it excelleth all Countreys whatsoever: For here are to be found divers sorts of living creatures, and Plants, the like whereof the whole world afford-

affordeth not, as Balm, Sugar, Canes, Frankincence, Myrrh, Cassia, Cynamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Saffron, sweet Wood, Musk, and divers other sorts of Drugs and Odours; excellent Gold, all sorts of Minerals and precious stones.

Of Beasts it affordeth the Elephant and Camel, with divers strange sorts, both wilde and tame.

The People are of excellent wits, exceeding rich, and happy in all good things.

This Countrey hath worn the Garland of super-eminency: 1. Because here Man was created. 2. Here was our Saviour Christ born; wrought his divine miracles; and suffered for our salvation. 3. Here were done the Actions memorized by the holy Pen-Men, mentioned in the Old and New Testament.

The principal Regions are,  
 1. *Natolia.* 2. *Syria.* 3. *Palestine.* 4. *Armenia.* 5. *Arabia.*  
 6. *Media.*



6. *Media.* 7. *Assyria.* 8. *Mesopotamia.* 9. *Chaldea.* 10. *Persia.* 11. *Parthia.* 12. *Tartaria.* 13. *China.* 14. *India.* 15. *The Islands;* a great part of which Regions are at this day possessed by the *Turk.*

---

*Turkie.*

## Turky.

His Coun-  
treys in  
Europe.

In Asia.

**T**He great *Turk*, commonly called the *Gran Seigneur*, for wealth, territory, and command of Souldiery, all other Princes come short of him; witness the Countreys which he possesseth: In *Europe* he possesseth all *Dacia*, *Grecia*, all the *Aegean Isles*, and the *Taurica Chersonesus*.

In *Asia* he possesseth wholly *Asia minor*, now *Natolia*; with all the Regions within the *Propontis* and *Hellepont*, as *Phrygia*, *Galatia*, *Bitinia*, *Pontus*, *Lydia*, *Caria*, *Paphlagonia*, *Lycia*, *Magnesi*, *Capadocia*, and *Comogena*. Near the *Caspian* he hath *Georgia Menteglia*, and *Armenia*; next hath he *Affyria*, *Syria*, *Palestine*, *Mesopotamia*, *Judea*, the three *Arabies*: to which if you adde the Empire of *Trebisond*, you shall find him great Controller of the  
black

*black Sea.* Likewise all the Islands of the *Archipelago*, except *Candie*, and some few others, are under his subjection.

In *Africk* he possesseth *Egypt*, In *Africk*.  
and the Kingdoms of *Tunis* and *Algiers*, and whatsoever he hath taken from *Prester John*.

The fertility of the Soyl generally Fertilitye  
through this vast Empire, is exceeding great, yet have they less plenty of all things than *Europe*; for they very sparingly, and only to serve necessity, set, plant, or sow, by reason they have no free fruition of their own Goods, in the great tyranny under which they live, as well of the Emperour, as under-Governours, and the general rapacity and licentiousness of the Souldiers.

They have divers kinds of Grain, as Wheat, the Grain call'd *Milet*, Barley, Oats, Rye, Pease, and all kinds of Pulse, which for the kinds are like those of *Europe*, but for the bigness are to be preferred before them. There is great abundance of Ryce, Flax, and Cotton, growing in

G the

the Fields. They have good plenty of all kinds of Cattel, yet are they no more industrious in grasing and feeding, than in sowing and planting. They have Hens, Ryce, Honey, Fruits, and Bread, for daily food: they desire no other dainties, nor greater riches, since they can neither enjoy their Goods while they live, nor yet bequeath them at death; and nothing is more dangerous than to be accounted rich.

Natures  
of the peo-  
ple.

The *Turks* are generally well complexioned; of good stature; proportionably compacted; no idle talkers; no doers of things superfluous; hot and venerious; servile to their Emperour; and zealous in Religion. They nourish no Hair on their Heads, and therefore keep on of all sides, counting it an opprobrious thing to see any uncover their Head. In their familiar salutations they use to lay their Hands on their Bosome, and a little decline their bodies; but when they accost a Person of Rank, they bow almost down to the ground, and kiss the hem of his Garment.

They

They prefer as they pass the Streets the left hand before the right, as being master of his Sword with whom they walk.

The Women are small of stature; for the most part ruddy, clear, and smooth, as never ruffled with the weather; and often frequenting the Baths: they seldome go abroad, and then masked; lascivious; within doors pleasing in matters of incontinency; and they are accounted most beautifull, which have the greatest Eyes, and are of the blackest hue. These Women live in great awe and respect of their Husbands, never sitting with him at the table, but waiting till he hath done, and then withdrawing into some by-room.

In their Diet they are very sparing, and negligent, not using any pomp or magnificence. The richer sort sit like Taylors (bending with their knees) upon Carpets, or on the Grass; and their table is so low, that they may well reach it sitting on the ground: they use no Knives,

but seethe their Meat untill it be very tender, that they may break it with their fingers; neither have they variety of Dishes, but one, all sitting in a round circle, fall upon one Dish, and talk not whilst they eat, but silently fall hard to work.

All the *Turkish* Household-stuff consists in one poor Pot to seethe Meat in; one Spoon of wood; one Cup of leather or wood, to drink in; a poor Bed or Mattress; yea often a single Covered, and the Earth, serves them for Bedstead, Table, and Stools.

Of those Countreys which the Turks term Romania, anciently known by the Names of Greece and Dacia.

**G**reece is bounded on the East, with the *Aegean Sea*, the *Hellepont*, *Propontis*, and *Thrace Bosphorus*; on the West, with *Italy*, and the *Adriatick Sea*; on the North, with the Mountain *Hemus*; and on the South, the *Ionian Sea*.

The situation of this Countrey is in the Northern temperate Zone, under the five and six Climates.

The *Greeks* were once brave Men; Natures of sound Scholars; and addicted to the love of virtue, and civil behaviour; but now are they an unconstant People; destitute of learning, and the means to obtain it; uncivil; riotous;

tous ; and so lazy, that for the most part they endeavour their profit no further than their Belly compells them. The Women for the most part are brown-complexioned ; exceedingly well-favoured ; and excessively amorous. Painting they use very much, to keep themselves in grace with their Husbands ; for when they once grow wrinkled, they are put to all the drudgery of the House.

The more natural Commodities that this Countrey affords, and from hence are transported into other Countreys, are Wine, Oyl, Copper, Vitriol, some Gold and Silver, Velvets, Damasks, and *Tarques-Grograms*.

The ordinary division of this Countrey is into *Peloponesus*, *Acbaia*, *Epirus*, *Albania*, *Macedonia*, and *Theffalia*, *Migdonia*, and *Thracia*.

*Peloponesus* *Peloponesus* is a *Peninsula* rounded with the Sea, except where it is tyed to the main Land of Greece, by an *Isthmus* of six miles in breadth.

This



This *Peninsula* is in compass 600 miles, and is at this day called *Morea*.

In this Countrey are contained the Provinces of *Ælis*, *Messenia*, *Arcadia*, *Laconia*, *Argolis*, and *Achaia propria*.

1. The Countrey of *Ælis* hath East, *Arcady*; West, the *Ionian Sea*; North, *Achaia propria*; and South, *Messenia*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Ælis*. 2. *Olympicum*, famous for the Statue of *Jupiter Olympus*, one of the seven wonders, being in height 60 cubits, composed of Gold and Ivory.

2. *Messenia* hath East, *Arcady*; North, *Ælis*; South and West, the *Sea*. It takes name from the Metropolis, *Messene*, now called *Golfo di Corron*. 2. *Pilon*, now *Navarino*.

3. *Arcadia* hath East, *Laconia*; West, *Ælis* and *Messene*; and North, *Achaia propria*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Psophis*. 2. *Mantineæ*. 3. *Megalopolis*.

4. *Laconia* hath East and South, the *Sea*; North, *Argolis*; and West,

*Arcadia*. The chief Cities are,  
 1. *Lacedemon*, once a famous Commonwealth. 2. *Thalana*, nigh unto which is the Lake *Lerna*, where *Hercules* slew the Monster *Hydra*; and the Mount *Tenarnus*, from whence he drew the three-headed Dog *Cerberus*.

5. *Argolis*, so called from the chief City *Argos*. It hath East and North, the *Sea*; West, *Achaia propria*; and South, *Laconia*. The 2<sup>d</sup>. City is *Micene*; and 3. *Nema*, where *Hercules* slew the Lions.

6. *Achaia propria*. The chief City is *Corinth*, seated at the foot of the *Acro Corinthium Hills*.

*Achaia*.

*Achaia* hath on the East, the *Aegean Sea*; on the West, *Epirus*; on the North, *Thessaly*; and South, with *Peloponesus*. It is divided into *Attica*, *Megaris*, *Bœtia*, *Phocis*, *Ætolia*, *Doris*, and *Locris*.

The chief City of this Countrey is *Athens*, seated in *Attica*. This City hath been famous for many things; especially 1. For the famous Scholars that are here taught,  
 and

and flourish. And 2. For the excellent Souldiers it hath brought forth.

2. *Megaris* is a small Region; the chief City was *Megaria*.

3. *Bœtia* is a very large Region; the chief City whereof is, 1. *Thebes*, built on the Brook *Cephissus*, by *Cadmus* the *Phenician*. 2. *Aulis*. 3. *Platea*.

4. *Phocis*; the chief Towns whereof were *Delphis*, seated at the foot of the Mountain *Parnassus*, having the Temple of *Apollo*.

5. *Locris*; this is a small Region. The chief City is now called *Lepanto*, which once belonged to the *Venetian*, but now to the *Turk*; near unto which the *Christian* Navy gave a great overthrow to the *Turkish* Navy.

6. *Ætolia* is divided from *Epirus* by the River *Pindus*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Chalcis*. 2. *Thermum*, the Parliament-City of all *Ætolia*.

7. *Doris* pertains to the Region of *Locri*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Amphissa*. G 5. *Epirus*.

*Epirus.*

*Epirus* was once a famous Province, and had in it 70 Cities, now most of them destroy'd; but the chief of the remainder are, 1. *Antigonis*. 2. *Cassiope*. 3. *Toronza*; and on the Western part is *Nicopolis*, and *Atlinm*.

*Albania.*

*Albania* hath East, *Macedonia*; West, the *Adriatick Sea*; North, *Sclavonia*; and South, *Epirus*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Albinopolis*. 2. *Sfetigrad*. 3. *Durazzo*; and 4. *Croya*.

*Macedonia*

*Macedonia* hath on the East, *Migdonia*; West, *Albania*; North, *Missa superior*; and South, *Epirus* and *Achaia*. The chief Towns are, *Scydra*, *Andaristus*, *Aedessa*, all mid-land Towns; *Eribea* on *Albania* side, now called *Pressa*; and *Pidna*, seated on the Influx of the River called *Alaicmon*, into the Bay call'd *Sinus Thermaicus*.

*Thessalia.*

The Southern part of *Macedonia* is *Thessalia*, a fruitfull and pleasant Countrey. Here is the *Olympium*, of such an infinite height, that it seemed to transcend the clouds.  
Here

Here is also the Hills *Othris*, and the Hills *Pelion* and *Ossa*, about which the *Centaur*s dwelt; and here lived the *Myrmidons*, over which at the siege of *Troy* *Achilles* was Captain. The chief Towns are, 1. *Tricca*. 2. *Lamia*. 3. *Pharfalia*, nigh unto which was that bloody Battel fought between *Cesar*, and *Pompey* 4. *Philippi*.

*Migdonia*: this Countrey is by *Migdonia*. some accounted a part of *Thrace*. Herein is the Hill *Athos*, which is 75 miles circuit, three dayes journey in ascent, and casteth a shadow as far as *Lemnos*, which is 40 miles distant. The chief Cities are, 1. *Nicalidi*. 2. *Apolonia*. 3. *Pallene*. 4. *Neopolis*; and 5. *Thessalonica*, vulgarly *Salenichi*, seated in the Sea, a Town of great traffick; to the People of this City *St. Paul* wrote two of his Epistles. It is a populous City, replenished with *Christians*, *Turks*, and *Jews*, in which there is abundance.

*Thrace* hath on the East, the *Eux-Toraces* ine Sea, *Propontis*, and *Hellepont*; West,

West, *Macedon*; on the North, the Hill *Hamus*; and South, the *Ægean Sea*.

It is a most noble province; cold, plain, and admirable populous; stored with Grain, Pulse, and excellent Wine toward the Sea-side, whereof *Sestos* on the *Hellepont* (just over against *Abidos*) not above two miles different, the one being in *Asia*, and the other *Europe*.

The Castle of *Sestos* is seated in a most fertile Soil; here the Ships that come from *Constantinople* use to be detained some three dayes, to the end that if they carry away private mens slaves, the Masters may have time to follow them: likewise the searchers and customers look that they carry no prohibited wares; neither can the Ship nor any Passengers be suffered to pass these Castles, except they bring the Passport of the great *Turk*, which is granted by the chief *Visziere*, or *Basha*. 2. *Abdera*. 3. *Cardia*, seated in the *Thracian Chersonesus*, now called *St. George's Arm*. 4. *Lyfimachus*. 5. *Callipolis*,

lis, situate on the Northern Promontory of the *Chersonesus*, and the first Town that the *Turks* had in *Europe*. 6. *Trajanopolis*, founded by *Trajan*. 7. *Adrianople*, built by *Adrian*. 8. *Constantinople*, seated in a most commodious place for an Empire, over-looking *Europe* and *Asia*: It was built (663 years before Christ was born) by *Pausanias* a *Lacedemonian*, and was first called *Bizantium*. The *Turks* took this City from the Christians 1453, and by them is at this day called *Stambolda*. It is built in form of a triangle, whereof two sides towards the North and East lye upon two Seas; and towards the West it lyes upon the Continent of *Greece*. For many causes this City is famous, and for two especially may be preferred to any in the world known to us; namely, for pleasantness of situation, and the largeness and safety of the Haven: the fruitfulness of the Fields, the sweetness and beauty of the Flowers, and the goodness of the Fruits, cannot sufficiently be praised.

praised. The Haven will receive an huge number of Ships; and upon both the banks of the City, and *Gal-lata*, Ships of 500 tun once unloaded, may so lye with their Cables fastened on the Land, as they can pass from the Ships to the Land without any Boats.

The Buildings of this City have no magnificence, being partly of a matter like Brick, but white, and (as it seems) unhardned by fire; partly of Timber and Clay, excepting some few Palaces which are of free-Stone, but nothing at all so stately built as may be expected from the pride and riches of the great *Turks* servants; and these Houses are built two stories high, with a low roof, without any windows, after the manner of *Italy*. The Streets of this City are narrow, and shadowed with Pent-houses of wood, and upon both sides the way raised some foot high, but of little breadth, and paved for Men and Women to pass; the midst of the Street being left low, and un-paved, and no broader than  
for



for the passage of Asses, or Beasts loaded.

There are two Houses for the same use as the Exchange is at *London*, but not to be compared to it for the Buildings, where Merchants use to meet for the selling of wares; they are called the great and less *Bezeftan*, and use to be opened for certain dayes of the week, and for some six hours; at which time are to be sold, Jewels, Semiters, or Swords, pieces of Velvet, Sattin, Damask, and the like: and the Market-place is not far distant, where captives of both sexes are to be sold; and the buyers if they will may take them into a House, and see them naked, and handle them, to know their fatness and strength.

The chiefest Buildings of this City, are the Palace of the great *Turk*, the Church of *St. Sophia*, now made a *Mosche*, the stately *Mosche* (or *Turkish Church*) built upon the Palace, which of old belonged to the *Grecian Patriarch*; the *Mosches* and Sepulchres

chers of the *Turkish* Emperours ;  
amongst which that of *Soly-*  
*man* is numbred amongst the Mi-  
racles of the world.

Thus much of *Greece*.

---

*Dacia.*

Dacia.

**D**acia of old belonged to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, but at this day is tributary to the *Turks*.

It is bounded on the West, with *Hungary*; on the East, with the *Euxine Sea*; North, with the *Carpathian Mountains*; and South, with *Hemus*, by which it is divided from *Greece*.

The People are generally stubborn and untractable; they read like the *Jews*, from the right hand to the left; and are of the Christian Faith, following the *Greek Church*.

The Countrey is sufficiently fruitful, abounding with Mines and Horses, whose Manes hang down almost to the ground.

It is divided into *Transilvania*, *Moldavia*, *Wallachia*, *Servia*, *Rascia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Bosnia*.

Of *Transilvania* I have already spoken

spoken in the Kingdome of *Hungary*.

*Moldavia*. *Moldavia* is seated on the North-end of *Transilvania*, and extendeth to the *Euxine Sea*. The chief Cities are, *Occazonia*, *Fucciama*, and *Falezing*.

It is exceeding fertil in Corn, Wine, Grass, and Wood. It affordeth great plenty of Beef and Mutton; a fat Ox being sold here for 30 s. and a Sheep for 3 s. To this *Moldavia* belongeth the little Countrey of *Bessarabia*: It lyes between Mount *Hemus*, South; and *Lithuania*, North; and is seated very commodiously on the *black Seas*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Kilim*. 2. *Chermen*, or *Moncastrum*, the Seat of a *Turkish Sanziack*.

*Wallachia*. *Wallachia* is a plain fertil Countrey, stored with excellent Horse, Cattel, Mines of gold and silver. The chief Cities are, 1. *Sabrinum*. 2. *Prailaba*. 3. *Tergovista*, the *Vaiuods* Seat.

*Servia*. *Servia* lyes between *Bosnia* and *Rascia*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Stonibourgh*.

nibourgh. 2. Samandria. 3. Belgrade, on the *Danubius*.

*Rascia* lyeth between *Servia* and *Rascia*. *Bulgaria*. The chief City is *Boden*, famous for her annual Fairs.

*Bulgaria* hath East, the *Euxine Bulgaria*. Sea; West, *Rascia*; North, *Danubius*; and South, *Thrace*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Sophia*, the Seat of the *Beglerbeg* of *Greece*. 2. *Nicopolis*.

*Bosnia* hath East, *Servia*; and *Bosnia*. West, *Croatia*. The chief Cities, *Gazachinm* the residence, and *Lai-za* the Sepulture of the *Bosnian* Kings.

Thus much of *Dacia*, and of the Continent of *Europe*.

*Natolia*.

## Natolia.

**N**atolia was formerly called *Asia minor*: It hath on the East, the River *Euphrates*; on the West, the *Thracius Bosphorus*, *Propontis*, *Hellefont*, and the *Aegean Sea*; on the North, *Pontus Euxinus*; and South, the *Rhodian* and *Lycian Seas*.

This Countrey was once of great fertility, but is now laid waste and desolate. The people were once valiant and industrious, but now given over to luxurioufness and effeminacy.

Here once flourished the Faith of Christ; and here likewise stood the seven Churches, to whom St. *John* dedicated his Revelations: All which are long since removed, so that few Christians remain, and they which are, follow the Church and Communion of *Greece*.

This

This Region comprehendeth the Provinces of *Cilicia*, *Pamphilia*, *Lycia*, *Caria*, *Ionia*, *Lydia*, *Æolis*, *Phrygia major*, & *minor*, *Bythinia*, *Pontus*, *Paphlagonia*, *Gallacia*, *Capadocia*, *Lycaonia*, *Psidia*, and *Armenia minor*.

On the South-East of *Anatolia*, is *Cilicia*. *Cilicia*: It lies under the Mountain *Taurus*, under the bosome of the *Mediterranean Sea*, or *Iecian Gulf*, where *Alexander the Great* overcame *Darius*, he having but 30000 and the other 600000 men. The chief Cities are, 1. *Nicopolis*, built by *Alexander*. 2. *Pompeiopolis*, built by *Pompey*. 3. *Alexandria*, built also by *Alexander*. 4. *Tarsus*, the birth-place of *St. Paul*. The Inhabitants are given for the most part to feeding of Goats, of whose fleece they make their Chamblers.

On the West-side of *Cilicia*, lyeth *Pamphilia*. *Pamphilia*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Seleucia*. 2. *Perga*. 3. *Faselis*. In this Countrey are woven these fine Clothes which we call Chamblers, watered and unwatered.

*Lycia*

*Lycia.*

*Lycia* lies upon the Sea, between *Pamphilia* and *Caria*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Patras*. 2. *Isaurus*. 3. *Phaselis*.

*Caria.*

On the West-side of *Lycia*, is *Caria*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Mindam*. 2. *Halicarnassus*, in which was the Sepulchre of *Mausolus* the King, held for one of the seven miracles of the World. 3. *Magnesia*.

These four Countries are now called *Caramania*, and is a *Turkish* Zanjackship.

*Ionis.*

On the North-side of *Caria*, is *Ionis*, whose chief Cities are, 1. *Miletum*. 2. *Smyrna*. 3. *Colophon*. 4. *Ephesus*, where *Timothy* was Bishop: to the people of this City did *Paul* direct one of his Epistles. This Town is famous for the burial of *St. John*, and for the Temple of *Diana*, which was accounted one of the Worlds wonders; it was 200 years a building. In this Countrey is the Hill *Latins*, the dwelling place of *Endymion*.

*Lydia.*

On the North-East of *Ionis*, is *Lydia*. This Countrey is watered with



with the Rivers *Caestrus* and *Meander*; the first is famous for its abundance of Swans. The chief Cities are, 1. *Sardis*. 2. *Pergamus*, where *Galen* was born. 3. *Laodecea*. 4. *Theatyræ*. 5. *Philadelphia*: of these *Sardis* was the strongest, but now are they only known in their names and ruins.

On the East-side of *Phrygia major*, *Phrygia* is *Phrygia minor*. The chief Towns *minor* are, 1. *Adramitium*, mentioned in the 17th. of the *Acts*. 2. *Trajanopolis*. 3. *Sigenum*, the Haven-Town to *Troy*. 4. *Ilium*, or *Troy*, a famous Town.

On the North of *Lydia*, is *Æolis*. *Æolis* and The chief Towns are *Merina*, and *Myſia*. *Hidra*: nigh to this Province are both the *Myſias*, whose chief Towns are *Lampsachus*, and *Cyzichus*.

*Phrygia major* lyeth East of *Phrygia minor*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Gordion*. 2. *Mideium*. 3. *Colosse*, where dwelt the *Colossians*, to whom *St. Paul* directed his *Epistles*. *Phrygia major*.

On the North-side of the *Phrygia*, is seated *Bithinia*. The chief Towns

## Turkey Natolia.

Towns are, 1. *Nicomedia*. 2. *Phasso*. 3. *Heraclia*. 4. *Nice*, where the first General Council was held. 5. *Chalcedon*, where the fourth General Council was held, to repell the Heresie of *Nestorian*. 6. *Prusa*, or *Bursa*, where the *Turks* eldest Son is sent untill he be dead.

*Pontus*.

*Pontus* lyeth on the North-East of *Bithinia*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Tomos*, to which *Ovid* was banished. 2. *Clandiopolis*. 2. *Pithius*, where *Chrysostome* lived in exile: This Countrey, together with *Bithinia*, are now called *Burssa*.

*Paphlagonia*.

On the East-side of *Pontus*, is *Paphlagonia*. The chief City is *Pompeiopolis*, built by *Pompey* the Great. 2. *Sinope*, famous for its plenty of Brasse and Lead. 3. *Amisus*, a Sea-Town, now called *Sinuso*.

*Galatia*.

On the South-side of *Paphlagonia*, is *Galatia*; to this Province did *St. Paul* direct one of his Epistles. The chief Cities are, 1. *Gutia*. 2. *Ancyra*, (now *Angauri*) famous at this time for the making of Chamblets. 3. *Pisus*, a Town of great

great Traffick; and 4. *Tavium*. This Countrey yieldeth the Stone called Amethysts, which are said to preserve the man that wears them from Drunkennets.

On the East-side of *Galatia*, is *Capadocia*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Erzyrium*, situate on the confines of the greater *Armenia*. 2. *Amasia*. 3. *Mazaca*, where St. *Basil* lived. 4. *Sebastia*; and 5. *Trapezus*, or *Trapezond*, once the Imperial seat of the *Comneni*. This Empire contained the Provinces of *Pontus*, *Galatia*, and *Capadocia*; here the *Amazones* are said to have lived, from the destruction of *Troy*, to the time of *Alexander* the Great.

On the South of *Capadocia*, lyeth *Lycaonia*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Iconium*. 2. *Lystra*, where *Timothy* was born; where *Paul* and *Barnabas* were adored for Gods, *Paul* for *Mercury*, and *Barnabas* for *Jupiter*. 3. *Derbe*.

On the East-side of *Lycaonia*, is *Psidia*, whose chief City is, 1. *Antiochia*, mentioned in the

13th. of the *Acts.* 2. *Lyf-*  
*mia.*

*Armenia*  
*minor.*

Eastward from *Psidia*, is *Armenia*  
*minor*, thought to be the Land of  
*Ararat*, upon whose Mountains the  
Ark of *Noah* rested after the Deluge.  
The chief Town is *Malexona*, whose  
territory abounds in Oyl and Wine.

---

*Syria?*

---

 Syria.

**S**YRIA hath on the East, *Euphrates*; on the West, the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the North, *Cilicia*; and on other parts, *Asia minor*.

The Inhabitants of this Countrey are either *Mahumetans*, or *Christians*: these later are divided into the Sects of *Melchies*, *Jacobites*, and *Maronites*: these last inhabit only Mount *Libanus*, so much renowned for its goodly Cedars.

In this Countrey, between it and *Armenia minor*, live a certain people whom they call *Cardi*, or *Coordes*. These men worship the Devil, and with good reason, as they think, because God is a good man, and will do no man harm; but the Devil is a Knave, and must be pleased.

This Countrey is divided into three Provinces, viz. *Phœnicia*, *Cœlo-Syria*, and *Syro-Phœnicia*.

*Phœnicia.*

*Phœnicia* lyeth South towards *Canaan*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Acem*, seated in a fair plain, within a Creek of the Sea of the same name, and compassing the City : And such a plain lies all along the Coast from *Joppa* to *Trippoli*. This City was famous for the Armies of *Europe* passing to conquer these parts. 2. *Sarepta*, where *Elias* was sustained in a Famine by a Widdow. 3. *Sydon*, once a famous City, now contracted into a narrower compass. 4. *Tyre*, the ruines whereof witness the old magnificence. This Countrey aboundeth with Wheat, Honey, Oyl, and Balm.

*Cælo-Syria.*

The second Province is *Cælo-Syria*, whose chief Cities are, 1. *Hieropolis*, famous for the Temple and worship of the *Syrian* Goddess. 2. *Damascus* : this City is seated in a very fruitful soyl, bearing Grapes all the year long, and girt round with most curious and odoriferous Gardens. The *Syrian* Kings mentioned in the Bible, were of this *Syria*.

The

The third Province is *Syro-Phœ-nicia*, whose chief Cities are, 1. *Be-ritus*, a famous Mart-Town, nigh unto which *St. George* is said to have delivered the Kings Daughter, by killing the Dragon; in memory whereof there was a Castle and an Oratory built in the same place, and dedicated to *St. George*. 2. *Aleppo*; this City was of old called *Aram-Sohab*, (mentioned in the 2 *Sam.* 8. chap. and 3. vers.) The Traffick in this place is exceeding great, so as the Goods of all *Asia*, and the Eastern Islands, are brought hither, or to *Cayro* in *Egypt*.

This City lies within Land, (the Port whereof (called *Alexandretta* by the Christians, and *Scanderona* by the Turks) I shall hereafter describe.) The building of this City, as of all houses of *Syria*, is one roof high, with a plain top plastered to walk upon, and with arches before the houses, under which they walk dry, and keep Shops of Wares. This City is well-fortified, pleasantly seated, and hath many fair Gardens.

The air here is exceeding hot and subtile, so as the Christians coming hither from *Scanderona*, (a most unhealthfull place, choaked with Fens) commonly fall sick and dye; and this is the cause the *English* Factors employed here, seldom return into *England*. Within this City the *English* Merchants have three houses, as it were Colledges, where they live. In these parts they have Sheep, the tail of one wreathed to the ground, doth weigh 30 or more pounds in fat and wool.

The 3. City is *Biblis*. 4. *Tripolis*, (so called for difference from *Tripoli* in *Africk*;) The Haven lies on the West-side, and is compassed with a Wall, wherein were many little Barks, and some Ships of *Marseils* in *France*. The Haven is fortified with seven Towers, and upon it are built many Store-houses for Merchants. The City lies some half a mile from the Haven, and is seated on the side of a Hill; near unto this City lies Mount *Libanus*; this Mountain is very pleasant, abounding in fruitfull Trees,



Trees, and with Grapes yielding a rich Wine; upon the North-side without the Gates, they keep many Silk-worms, in most pleasant Gardens. The building of *Tripoli*, is like to the other buildings in *Syria*. The Street which leads to *Aleppo* is broad, the rest narrow; and the air and waters are unheakhfull. The chief Traffick of this City is for the most part removed to *Damascus* and *Aleppo*. The 5. City is *Antiochia*, the Metropolis of all *Syria*.

---

---

 Palestine.

**P**alestine hath on the East, *Euphrates*; on the West, the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the North, *Phoenicia*; and on the South, *Arabia*. This Countrey was first call'd the Land of *Canaan*, from *Canan*, the Son of *Cham*. 2. The Land of Promise, because the Lord promised it to *Abraham*. 3. *Israel*, from the *Israelites*. 4. *Judea*, from the *Jews*. 5. *Palestine*, quasi *Philistin*. 6. The holy Land, because here was wrought the work of our salvation.

It is in length 200 miles, and not above 50 in breadth, yet of that salubrity of Air, and fertility of Soyl, that it maintained the two potent Kingdoms of *Israel* and *Juda*, wherein *David* reckoned 1300000 fighting Men, besides the tribes of *Levi* and *Benjamin*.

The

The People hereof are now accounted a perjured, vagabond Nation, and great Usurers.

It is divided into the four Provinces, viz. *Galilea*, *Judea*, *Idumea*, *Samaria*, and is watered with the Rivers *Cedron* and *Jordan*.

*Galilea* is the most Northern part of all *Palestine*; it is divided into the higher and lower; the higher *Galilea* contained the tribes of *Asher* and *Nephthali*, and part of the tribe of *Dan*; in *Asher* the chief Cities were, 1. *Acon*. 2. *Tyre*. 3. *Sydon*. 4. *Sarepta*; all which we have before mentioned in the description of *Phœnicia*. 5. *Aphek*, whose falling down slew 27000 of *Benhadad's* Souldiers. 6. *Giscale*, the birth-place of *Jehu*. In the tribe of *Nephthali* the principal Towns are and were, 1. *Tabin*. 2. *Capernaum*. 3. *Genasareth*. The chief Cities of that part of *Dan*, are *Hamath* and *Ramath*.

The lower *Galilea* contains the tribes of *Zabulon* and *Isacher*. In the tribe of *Zabulon* the chief Cities are, 1. *Hippopolis*. 2. *Cana*, where

our Saviour turn'd water into wine. 3. *Bethsaida*, the birth-place of *Peter*, *Andrew*, and *Philip*. 4. *Tiberias*, on the Sea of *Galilea*. 5. *Nazareth*; in this tribe is the Brook *Chison*, and Mount *Tabor*. In the tribe of *Isa-cher* the chief Cities are, 1. *Tarichea*. 2. *Enbadda*; near this *Saul* slew himself. 3. *Daberoth*, seated in the valley of *Israel*: in this lower *Galilea* was our Saviour very con-  
 versant.

*Samaria*.

*Samaria* is here taken for that part of *Palestine* seated between *Judea* and *Galilea*; the People whereof were the descendants of such *Affyrians* as were by *Sallamanfer* sent hither to possess the Inheritance of the captive *Israelites*. This province of *Samaria* contained the tribes of *Ephraim*, *Gad*, *Reuben*, and the two half tribes of *Manasses*, the one situate on the *Mediterranean*, the other beyond *Jordan*. In the half tribe of *Manasses* on the *Mediterranean*, the chief Cities are, 1. *Bethsan*. 2. *Thibes*. 3. *Ephra*, where *Gedeon* dwelt. 4. *Endor*, where *Saul* consulted with the

the Witch. 5. *Jesreel*. 6. *Cesarea Philippi*, seated in a plain 25 miles distant from *Toppa*, now for the most part ruin'd. 7. *Antipatris*, whither the Souldiers led *Paul*, by command of *Lysias*. 8. *Megiddo*. In the tribe of *Ephraim* the chief Cities are, 1. *Samaria*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Israel*. 2. *Bethel*. 3. *Sichem*. 4. *Lidda*. 5. *Arimathea*. 6. *Silo*. On the other side *Jordan* was the Habitation of the children of *Gad*, and *Reuben*, and the other half of *Manasses*: the Countreys of these last was called *Basan*, whose last King was *Ogg*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Edry*, the Seat of King *Ogg*. 2. *Asteroth*. 3. *Ganlon*; and 4. *Hus*, the birth-place of *Job*. The chief Cities of the *Gadites* are, 1. *Gergesa*. 2. *Gilead*. 3. *Succoth*. 4. *Ramoth-Gilead*, where *Jacob* and *Laban* swore. 5. *Rabba*, now *Philadelphia*, under the Walls whereof *Uriah* was slain by the command of *David*. In the tribe of *Reuben* the chief Cities are, 1. *Macherus*; in this Town was *John the Baptist* slain. 2. *Beth-barab*.

*bara*, where *Moses* made his divine exhortations to the People. 3. *Abel-Sittim*, seated in the plains of *Moab*. 4. *Ramath-Baal*, to which place *Baleck* brought *Balem* to curse the People.

*Idumea.*

*Idumea* was the Habitation of the *Edomites*, the off-spring of *Fsau*, who also inhabited the Countrey called Mount *Seir*, in which the children of *Israel* were slung with the fiery Serpents.

This Countrey of *Idumea* contained the tribes of *Dan* and *Simeon*. The chief Cities of the tribe of *Dan* are, 1. *Joppe*, now *Jaffa*, a famous Mart-Town, situate very pleasant upon a Hill declining towards the Sea: here the Prophet *Jonas* took Ship to fly to *Tarsus*. 2. *Gath*, the Countrey of that huge Giant *Goliath*. 3. *Ecron*, where *Belzebub* was worshipped. 4. *Asotos*, where a Temple was built in honour of the Idol *Dagon*. 5. *Ciriatharim*, where the Ark of the Lord was kept 20 years. The chief Cities of *Simeon* are, 1. *Ascalon*. 2. *Gaza*, a very fair and

and strong Town. 3. *Beersheba*, where *Abraham* and *Abimelech* swore to each other, where *Hagar* wandred with her Son *Ismael*.

*Judea* is of the same extent now, *Judea*. as it was when it was the Kingdom of *Juda*, containing the two great tribes of *Juda* and *Benjamin*. The chief Cities of the tribe of *Juda* are; 1. *Cariotb*, the birth-place of *Judas Iscariot*. 2. *Maresa*, the native Soyl of the Prophet *Micah*. 3. *Hebron*, the Seat of the Giants called the *Anakims*: adjoyning to this Town is the plain of *Mamre*, where *Abraham* was visited by the Angels. 4. *Tecoa*, the City of *Amos* the Prophet. 5. *Libna*, seated in the wilderness. 6. *Ziph*, in the wilderness wherein *David* hid himself from the fury of *Saul*. 7. *Bethlem*, where Christ was born: this Village is from *Jerusalem* some three miles. In this Countrey also are the Hills of *Engaddi*, in a Cave of which *David* cut off a lap of *Saul's* garment. In the tribe of *Benjamin* the chief Cities are, 1. *Gilgal*, near unto which

*Joshua*

*Joshua* pitched the twelve stones, as a memorial that the waters of *Jordan* divided themselves, to give passage unto the children of *Israel*. 2. *Missah*. 3. *Geba*. 4. *Ai*, a strong Town. 5. *Gibeon*. 6. *Jericho*, destroy'd by the sounding of Rams Horns. 7. *Missah*. 8. *Jerusalem*, the City of the Lord, built by *Melchisedeck* Prince and Priest of *Salem*. This City is strongly seated on Mount *Sion*, encompassed with stately Walls of red and black Stone, more than an ell long, and about half an ell broad. Here are seven Gates well fortified with Ordnance, and is strong enough against sudden tumults, although no way able to hold out a siege. The Houses here, as in all parts of *Asia*, are built very low, of Flint-stone, only one story high, the top whereof is plain and plastered, and hath Battlements almost a yard high. All the Citizens are either Taylors, Shoemakers, Cooks, or Smiths, and in general poor rascal People, mingled of the scum of divers Nations, partly *Arabians*, partly *Moors*, and partly the



the basest Inhabitants of neighbour-  
Countreys. In this City are still to  
be seendivers of the places mention-  
ed in the Old and New Testament,  
or the ruines of them, if you will  
credit your Guides, which shew them  
unto such Travellers and Strangers as  
come to behold this City : but let a  
Man believe no further than his own  
judgement will warrant him.

---

*Armenia,*

---

 Armenia.

**A** *Armenia* hath on the East, *Media*, and the *Caspian Sea*; on the West, *Euphrates*, and the *Enxine Sea*; on the North, *Tartary*; and on the South, *Mesopotamia*, now *Dierbechia*.

This Countrey is very mountainous, which are reputed to be those parts of the Hills *Taurus* and *Anti-taurus*, which are called *Periadres*, *Scodrisci*, and *Amamus*.

The People hereof are more famous for nothing, than their want of all things; stout, cruel, and warlike; maintaining themselves by hunting and stealing, as Men living in so barren a Soyl, that Husbandry were vain and foolish. They are generally good Archers; merry; careless of honour; desirous of ease; great-bodied; comely and willing to be soothed. The Women tall, but homely;

homely ; having Children commonly at ten years old ; it is accounted a great credit unto them if they can please and be acceptable to such Guests as the Husbands bring in.

The whole Countrey is divided into three Provinces ; 1. *Colchis*. 2. *Georgia* ; and 3. *Turcomania*.

*Colchis* lyeth on the *Euxine Sea*, *Colchis* towards the North and the East.

The People are barbarous, defending themselves from the *Turks* by the rough Hills, and ragged poverty ; they are so inhumane, that they sell their own Children to the *Turks*.

The Countrey of it self is very fertil ; but the People are so careless, that they neither plant nor sowe to any purpose.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Alvati*. 2. *Phasis*, or *Phassum* ; and 3. *Dioscurias*.

*Georgia* : this Countrey is now *Georgia*, call'd *Mengrelia Georgia* ; is bound-  
ed on the East, with the *Caspian Sea* ; West, with *Colchis* ; North,  
with

with the *Tartars* of *Astrachan*; and South, with the greater *Armenia*.

In this Countrey is a thing monstrous and wonderfull; for in it there is a Province called *Hamsen*, containing in circuit three dayes journey; and so far is it covered with an obscure darkness, that none can see any thing, nor dare enter into it: the Inhabitants thereabouts affirm, that they have often heard the voice of Men howling, Cocks crowing, neighing of Horses; and by the passage of a River it appears to have signs of habitation. This Province was formerly called *Iberia*: the chief Towns of it are, 1. *Lori*. 2. *Bascepan*. 3. *Teflis*, exceeding well fortified by the *Turks*. 4. *Tomanis*. For the greater part this Countrey is covered with mountains, woods, and thickets; it is notwithstanding fertile, and adorn'd with many large plains and valleys.

*Turcomania*.

*Turcomania* is seated on the South of *Colchis* and *Iberia*: the chief Towns are, 1. *Albanopolis*. 2. *Van*, a strong

a strong Bulwark against the *Persians* Invasions. 3. *Arnimig*, the Metropolis of the Countrey. 4. *Ar-taxata*, now *Coy*. 5. *Sebastia*, the residence of the *Patriach* of *Armenia*. This Countrey was formerly called *Armenia* the great, to distinguish it from a less in *Natolia*; is now vulgarly called *Turcomania*. It is environed with Mountains, and beautified with Plains, amongst the which *Chalderan* and *Mons niger* are most renowned. The People by nature are much given to theft and spoil; some of them inure themselves to tillage, and mechanical trades, in weaving of Chamblers and Hangings, watered and unwatered.

*Arabia.*

---

 Arabia.

**A** *Rabia* is bounded on the East, with the *Persian Gulf*; on the West, with the *Red Sea*; on the North, with *Mesopotamia* and *Palestine*; and on the South, with the *Ocean*.

The People hereof are extreemly addicted to theft, which is the better part of their living. They are mean of stature; swift of foot; raw-boned, and tawny: they are indifferently called *Arabians*, *Saracens*, or *Moors*. Those that are the true *Arabians* live out of Cities in Tents dispersed over *Syria*, *Egypt*, and *Africk*; these give themselves to feed Cattel, and droves of Camels. Those which inhabit the Cities are called *Moors*; these are dispersed over all the Southern part of *Asia*, as *Pedia*, *East-India*; and likewise are advanced to divers Kingdomes, famous

famous Cities, and worthy Mart-Towns; yea and over all the South-coast of *Africk*. This Countrey is 4000 miles in compass: the People use the *Arabick* Language, which extends it self through *Palestine*, *Syria*, *Mesopotamia*, *Egypt*, and all *Barbary*, excepting *Morocco*. It is divided into *Deserta*, *Petrosa*, and *Felix*.

The Desart *Arabia* hath a name *Arabia Deserta*, answerable to the nature of it, being in great part without Inhabitants for the barrenness of the Soyl; only towards the River *Euphrates*, and the Mountains of *Arabia Felix*, it hath some Towns, and is frequented with Merchants; other-where fed with such roving *Arabians*; as having no Houses wander to and fro, seeking where to find pasture for their Beasts, and lodge in Tents. *Besra* the City.

*Arabia Petrosa* joyneth on the *Petrosa*. West and North, to *Syria*; on the East, to the Desart *Arabia*; and South, to the *Happy*, nigh to *Syria*. This is somewhat fertil, but other-where

where exceeding barren. Both in this part and the former they had need go strong and well accompanied, for fear of robbery and spoil which the *Arabians* attend. This part is famous for the passage of the *Israelites* through the same, and abode therein forty years. The memorable things herein, are the Mountains *Sinai* and *Horeb*; upon the former whereof is built a Monastery of Christians, following the *Greek Church*, and the only Receptacle (or Inn) for wayfaring Christians; other place of relief there is none. Within this Countrey are good store of Dromedaries, which will carry a Man an hundred miles a day: here is also good store of Ostriches. The chief Towns are, 1. *Petra*. 2. *Aresb*. 3. *Ezion geber*, on the coast of the *Red Sea*, where *Solomon's Navy* kept station before they put forth to the Land of *Ophir*.

*Felix;*

*Arabia Felix* containeth a *Peninsula*, girt almost round with the *Persian Gulf*, the *Red Sea*, and the *Ocean*. In this Countrey is the *Phoenix*,



nix, which growing old burneth her self to ashes, and from the ashes another Phenix is ingendred.

This is the most fruitfull and pleasant Countrey in all *Asia*, abounding with Gold and Pearl, Balsamum, Myrrh, and Frankincence, besides Cassia and Cinnamon. This seemeth to be the Countrey wherein *Saba* stood, the chief City of the *Sabeans*, whose Queen visited *Solomon*. 2. *Medina*. 3. *Mecha*, where Christians are not permitted to enter. Within this City is the Body of *Mahomet* inclosed in an iron Chest. 4. *Oran*, the Key of the South-Ocean. 5. *Elter*, the only Town of *Arabia*, where the Christians are of the greatest number. Besides it is full of Villages, especially toward the Sea-side, where are many excellent places of trade.

*Assyria*.

## Assyria.

**A**ssyria hath on the East, *Media*; on the West, *Mesopotamia*; on the North, *Armenia major*; and on the South, *Susiana*, a Province of *Persia*.

It is a custome in this Countrey, that the Maids which are marriageable, are yearly brought forth in publick, and set to sale to such as would marry them, and the money which was given for the fairest, was given to the most deformed for their portions.

The chief Cities were and are,  
 1. *Nineve*. It was once a great City, containing 66 miles in circuit, but now almost ruin'd to nothing. To this City was *Jonah* sent to preach.  
 2. *Arzeri*, whence the whole Region is called *Arzeri*. 3. *Arvela*, nigh unto which *Alexander* fought his third and last Battel against *Darius*.

## Turky Mesopotamia. 167.

*rus.* 4. *Mosull*, the Seat of the *Nestorian* Patriarch. This City is in fame for its Cloth of Gold, and Silk, and for its fertility.

---

### Mesopotamia.

**M**esopotamia hath on the East, *Tygris*; on the West, *Euphrates*; on the North, the Hill *Caucasus*; and on the South, *Chaldea*. This Countrey in the Scriptures is called *Padan Aram*: It is invironed with the Rivers *Tygris* and *Euphrates*, which over-flow the Countrey, as *Nilus* doth *Egypt*, making it very fertil; and now it is called *Dierbeck*.

The Soyl is exceeding fertil, yielding in some places two, and in some three hundred increase. Here was *Abraham* born; hither sent he his Servant to choose a Wife for his Son *Isaac*; and hither *Jacob* fled from his Brother *Esau*; and here *Paradise*

dise is by most Men affirmed to have stood; and as some think, in an Island made by the River *Tigris* and *Euphrates*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Rechiais*, formerly *Edessa*. The second Town of note is *Caramit*, the Seat of a *Turkish* Bassa, who is of great command in those parts; it is the Mother-City of the Countrey, and is said to be twelve miles in compass. Between this City and *Orpha* was the Paradise of *Aladenes*, where he had a Fortrefs destroy'd by *Selim*. 3. *Madrin*.

*Chaldæa.*

Chaldea.

**C**haldea is bounded on the East, with *Assyria*; on the West, with *Syria*; on the North, with *Armenia*; and on the South, with *Arabia Deserta*.

The chief Cities were, 1. *Ur*, now *Horrea*, where *Abraham* departed when he went to live at *Aram*. 2. *Erech*. 3. *Accad*. 4. *Bagdet*, built out of the ruines of *Babylon*: this City standeth upon the River *Euphrates*, and is a great, rich, and strong City, with mighty strong Walls, whereon are planted 120 pieces of brass Ordnance. It is a Town of great traffick, between which and *Aleppo* Carriers travel very often with many hundred Camels laden with Commodities. There are only two *Venetian* Factors, who trade for inestimable wealth of all sorts: also some small number of

## Turky Chaldea.

*Armenians*, which are all the Christians that are there resident. They have a custome here of sending Post Pidgeons, or sending by Pidgeons Letters of all Occurrences in hast. The chief Rivers of this Countrey are, 1. *Euphrates*. 2. *Tygris*.

Out of *Chaldea* the three Wise Men are thought to have come, who worshipped Christ, and presented Gifts unto him.

Thus much of *Chaldea*, and the Continent of the *Turkish Empire* in *Asia*.

The Islands, and his other Dominions, subject unto him, shall be mentioned in their due places.

*Persia*.

## Persia.

**P**ersia is bounded on the East, with the River *Indus*; West, with *Tygris*, and the *Persian Gulf*; North, with the *Caspian Sea*, and the River *Oxus*; and on the South, with the Main Ocean.

The people of this Countrey are for the most part valiant and proper, being Olive-coloured; they have no hair on their head, nor their Chin, only on their upper lip they have it very long, and turned downwards; their eyes are generally black, their noses high, as be their foreheads.

Natures  
and Man-  
ners of the  
People.

In their Apparel they are very phantastical; about their heads they wynde great rowls of Callico, some of Silk and Gold. Their outward Garment is commonly of Callico, quilted with Cotton; some wear them of party-coloured Silks, some

of Sattin, and some of rich Gold or Silver Chamblers.

The Women likewise are gorgeous in attire; their stature is mean, but strait and comely; their hair black and curled, their forehead high, their cheeks fat, round, and painted; they look wantonly, drink strongly, and covet mens moneys really.

Household  
Furniture.

Their Houses, to speak generally, within are poor and sordid; a Carpet, a Pan, and a Platter, epitomizes all their Furniture. The better sort sleep on Beds two foot high, matted or done with girth-web, on which is a shagg or yopanger, which riding serves as an *Umbrella* against rain, and sleeping, for a Bed and Coverture.

Diet.

They feed most on Rice, boiled with Butter; also Mutton, Hens, and Almonds: The better sort sit on Carpets, cross-legged, using neither Spoon nor Knife; for the poorer sort, they feed most on Roots, as Melons, Garlick, Opium, and Honey.

They



They hate Swines-flesh; Veal, Beef, Hares, and Buffles, because *Mahomet* forbids it them.

This Empire containeth the Pro-  
vinces of *Persis*, *Sufiana*, *Caramania*, *Gedrosia*, *Drangiana*, *Aria*, *Arachosia*, *Parapomifus*, *Saca*, *Hircania*, and *Ormus*.

The chief Cities of this Kingdom are, 1. *Persopolis*, now called *Siras*, standing within the Province of *Persis*. This City continued the mightiest in *Asia* 230 years, at which time *Alexander* the Great gave a period to its greatness, by the Whorish counsel of the *Athenian* *Lais*. It is in compais now some eight or nine miles, and seated at the North-West end of a large Plain, some twenty miles long and six broad; the sides environed with mighty Hills, under one of which this City is placed. The prime beauty of this City, is her Churches and Gardens: there are some 14 or 15 Churches, most of which are round like Theatres; their outside tyling pargetted with Azure Stones; two of these have

two Pillars or Steeples as high as *Pauls* in *London*, covered and wrought with Blew and Gold.

Their Houses are of Sun-burnt Brick, flat on the top; the windows trellized very curiously; and though generally within they have no ornament, yet some peculiar Houses, as the Dukes and some others, may be Competitors for delicacy with most in *Europe*.

The Gardens within this City abound in all kinds of Fruits. In a word, for all delicacy this City may compare with any part of *Persia*.

The 2. City of note is *Sushan*, deriving her name from the Province wherein she stands: This was once one of the three Royal Palaces of the *Median* Emperor, one being at *Babylon*, and another at *Ecbatana*. Here it was that *Ahashuerus* made a Feast, mentioned 1 *Hester*; and yearly to this day the King celebrates a Feast of Roses, and the Duke of *Shiras*, who is Lord of *Sushan*, a Feast of *Daffadillies* of like continuance.

3. *Cara*.

3. *Caramania*, famous for Cloth of Gold, and the best Scymitars.

4. *Gedrosia*, or *Geste*. 5. *Sige*.

6. *Aria*; most of them deriving their names from the Provinces wherein they stand.

*Hyrcania*: This is now made a *Hyrcania* Province of the *Persian* Kingdom. It hath on the North, the *Caspian* Sea; South, Mount *Taurus*; East and West, *Media*: this people are of late civilized by the *Persians*.

The Countrey of old, and yet, abounds with Tygers, Wolves, Lyons, Wild-Cats, Bears, and Scorpions. It is full of Woods, which both befriends them against Winters cold, and Summers heat, which in their seasons are extreme.

The prime Cities of this Kingdom are, 1. *Asbaraff*; she hath in her some 2000 Houses, and is seated in a Plain not above two miles from the *Caspian* Sea. The Buzzar in this Town is but homely, nor enjoys she any Mosques or Prophets to be spoken of. 2. *Farabant* is a very fair City; this lies one mile from the

*Caspian Sea*, and five miles West from *Ashtaraff* : It is yet the best Town for beauty, greatness, and wealth, in the Kingdom of *Hyrkania*. It is furnished with some long deep Prams sowed together with Hemp and Coord, (but unpitch'd or calk'd) in these the *Muscovian* Merchants sail down *Volga*, over the *Caspian Sea*, and arrive at *Farabant*, to traffick for raw Silks.

This City glories in her two large and beautifull Buzzars, and fragrant Gardens, and in a sumptuous Palace of the Kings. 3. *Omoall* is built under Mount *Taurus*; it hath 3000 Houses, and inhabited by divers Nations. In this City is a Church or Mosque, wherein is intombed 444 Princes and Prophets of that Kingdom : the people of this City are very courteous, and beautified with complements, and dainty feature.

The people of this Kingdom speak the language of the *Persians*; their apparel is like the *Irish* Trooses : their heads have a high woollen cap, furred with their Sheep-skins, they

are very kind and loving unto Travellers, and upon any signal will receive them; and hold it a point of rudeness in their Virgins, if they be coy or disdainfull unto Strangers.

*Ormuz* is an Isle within the Gulf, *Ormuz*. it is in circuit 15 miles; at the end of this Isle appears yet the ruines of that late glorious City, built by the *Portugals*, and lately taken from them by the *Persians*, with the help of some of our *English* Ordnance; so that it is now utterly ruined, and not worth the owning, which was but 15 years ago the only stately City of the Orient; it is now disrobed of all her bravery, the *Persians* each month conveying her ribs of Wood and Stone to aggrandize *Gombroone*, not three leagues distant, out of whose ruines she begins to triumph.

*Gombroone* is by the Natives called *Bander*, (or Port-Town) it is distant from *Ormuz* nine *English* miles. It is seated on the Gulf, and in the *Ormuzian* Kingdom: It containeth well-near 1000 Houses. In *January* here

here arrive Ships from *India*, *English* and *Dutch*; and here the *English* Agent receives Custom of all Strangers; that honour being granted for their good service done at *Ormus*. The *English* and *Dutch* Merchants have their Houses here: this Town in Winter is inhabited by sundry Nations, as *Persians*, *Indians*, *Arabs*, *Jews*, all which fly away in the Summer, to avoid the intollerable heat. In the Winter season there is abundance of all things necessary, chiefly of Fruits and Flowers. In the Town also is some Moschees, and Synagogues of *Jews*.

Media

## Media.

**M***edia* is limited on the North, with the Mountain *Taurus*; on the South, with *Parthia*; East, with *Aria*, or *Sablestam*; and West, with *Armenia minor*.

This Countrey is generally barren, Fertility. especially in the Northern parts; so that they make their Bread for the most part of dried Almonds, their Drink of the Roots of certain Herbs, and feed ordinarily on Venison.

The great Cities of *Media* are *Casbeene*, *Tabris* or *Taurus*, *Ordavill*, *Tyroan*, *Cashan*, and *Coom*.

*Tyroan* is situate in the midst of a fair large Plain, which although on some parts is environed with Hills of stupendious height; yet some wayes it affords an ample Horizon. The building is of Sun-burnt brick, and it is watered with a small Stream, which runs in two parts through the Town,

Town, and mellows most of the Gardens and Groves within it. The Town is most beautified with a vast Garden of the Kings, succinct with a largetowred Mud-wall, larger than the circuit of the City. The Houses are open at the tops, whereon are spread Carpets, where each Man sleeps with his Seraglio; some have three, some six, and some twelve sleeping by them. It containeth some 3000 Houses, and hath in her a *Caravans Lodge*, which exceeds her *Mosque*.

*Tauris*, or *Ecbatana*, derives her Name from the Mountain *Taurus*, and is now a City both great and famous; her circuit is six miles; it is placed by a River, and is shaded by the Hill *Baretano*, and to the South sheweth a large Plain; 'tis well peopled, and much resorted to for traffick, which makes it famous throughout all *Asia*: it hath a small Mud-wall of little service; the Houses are flat above, and built of Brick dried in the Sun; her best ornament is a Garden built toward the South-East, planted by *Shaw Tamas*. Caz.



*Carbeene* was of old called *Arfa-tia*: this City is situate in a fair even place, no Hills being near it. The compass of this City is seven miles; her *Buzzar* is large and pleasant; the Kings House and *Seraglio* are near the Market, built of raw Bricks, but painted and varnished very rarely with blew, red, and yellow: the *Mosques* and *Hummums* are very resplendant with the Azure paint wherewith they are ceruleated; for their other Buildings they are of no great magnificence.

*Coom* is a pleasant City, standing in the half-way betwixt *Carbeene* and *Spahawn*, and in front of both. 'Tis a pleasant, fruitfull, and healthy City, and the People courteous: it hath in her 2000 Houses well built, sweet, and well furnished; her Streets are wide; her *Buzzar* fair; and her *Mosque* of most honourable esteem among them. It is watered with a sweet, but small River, and hath plenty of all Fruits,

*Parthian*

## Parthia.

**P**arthia is bounded on the East, with *Aria*; West, with *Media*; North, with *Hircania*; and South, with *Carmania*.

The chief City is *Spahawn*, it being the Imperial City; it is situate in a fair and pleasant Horizon; 'tis by some called *Hispaan*. It is a City both great, antient, and famous; it is of an Orbicular form, and is some nine miles in compass; her Inhabitants some 300000 Souls. The chief Ornaments of this City, are the *Mydan*, (or great Market) the *Hammams*, (or Hot-Houses) the *Moschees*, the Kings Palace, and Gardens. The *Mydan* is in the heart of the City; and to say truth, all the beauty, concourse, wealth and trade, is comprised in her. It is built in form of Royal Exchange, with four Isles, and Court within called the

the *Hypodromo* : It is stored with all Merchandizes, chiefly Drugs ; and to this place daily resort most Nations, as *English, Dutch, Portugall, Arabians, Turks, Jews, Arminians, Muscovians, and Indians* ; there are many great Surroyes, where are Houses made of purpose for laying in and keeping Merchants Goods, and to harbour and lodge themselves, and their Camels, Horses, and other Cattel. Within this *Mydan* is nothing sold but things of great value, as Cloth of Gold, Silver, and Tissue, Sattins, Velvets, Jewels, and Pearls. In one end are nothing but raw Silks ; in another end are twisted and wrought Silks ; and in another those that sell all sorts of Apparel, ready made after the *Persian* fashion, very rich, as Sutes of Cloth of Gold, Silver, and the like. The buildings of their Mosques or Churches, are large and handsom. In this City is a Column compact of several Heads of Men and Beasts ; 'tis at the base above 20 foot in compass, and the height is three times as much.

*Casban*

*Casban* is also a famous City in *Parthia*; the antiquity of it is not much in this name. It is well seated, well peopled, and well built; the people are orderly, and more given to Trade than in some Towns about her. Silks, Sattins, Cloth of Gold, are here in abundance, at reasonable prizes. The *Caravans-Raw*, the *Mosque*, and *Hummums*, are her only Ornaments, of which the *Caravans-Raw* exceeds any in *Persia*: It was built by *Abbas* for Travellers to lodge in upon free-cost, by act of Charity. This City is distant from *Spahawn* some nine miles. Divers other Cities there are, but of less note.

Thus much of *Parthia*, and of the  
*Persian* Kings Dominion.

*Tartary*.

## Tartaria.

**T**artaria is bounded on the East, with the Eastern Ocean; on the West, with Muscovy; on the North, with the Frozen Sea; and on the South, with Mare Caspium; the Hill Taurus; and the Wall of China.

It extendeth it self from East to West 5400 miles; and from North to South 3600. It was of old known by the name of Scythia.

They are generally of a swarthy complexion; square stature; broad faces; hollow-ey'd; thin beards; and ugly countenances; barbarous in behaviour, especially in Antiqua Asciatica; for their Religion, some are Pagans, and some Mahumetans.

They are given to Divinations, Auguries, Sooth-sayings, Inchantments; and when they receive answer from the Devil, they attribute  
the

Natures  
and Man-  
ners of the  
People.

the same to God, whom they call *Stoga* : they marvelously fear and reverence him , offering him many oblations.

The Women are suitable to the Men , wanting , and scorning Money ; adorning themselves with Gew-gaws of Copper, Feathers, and Latten.

**Divisions** It is now usually divided into the Provinces of *Procopensis*, *Asciatica Antiqua* ; *Zagathay* , and *Cathaia*.

**Procopen-** It containeth all *Taurica Cher-*  
**sis, or Tar-** *sonesus*, and the *Asciatican* Banks of  
**taria minor** *Tanais*. The chief Cities are,  
1. *Procops*. 2. *Crim*, the ancient Seat  
of the *Tartarian* Rulers. 3. *Ozackow*,  
the residence of the present Princes.  
4. *Capha*, ( anciently *Theodosia* ) a  
Town of great traffick.

**Asciatica,** *Asciatica* , or *Deserta* : This  
**or Deserta.** call'd also *Moscovitica Deserta*, ( as  
anciently *Sarmatia Asciatica* ) is  
situate about the Banks of the River  
*Volga*. The People here for the  
most part live in Tents made of Beasts  
skins ; and account it a great misery

to stay longer in one place than the pasture affords meat for their Cattle. They sowe no Corn, but make Horse-flesh their chief food, either warm'd a little at their Saddle-bow, or roasted in the Sun, and drink sowe Mares-Milk.

The chief Cities are, 1. *Cashan*. 2. *Noyhan*. 3. *Cbarayckzicke*. 4. *Astrachan*, a Town well frequented by Merchants.

*Tartaria Antiqua* is the old Habitation of the *Tartars*, from whence they dispersed themselves over *Europe* and *Asia*. *Tartaria Antiqua*

The People are of the same life and condition with them of *Asciatica*, and lye farthest North, extending beyond the *Polar Circle*. They have some few Cities, as 1. *Coras*, famous for the Sepulchers of the *Tartarian* Kings. 2. *Caracora*. 3. *Campanion*; these Cities belong to the Kingdom of *Tenduc*: the People hereof account it a great honour to have their Wives and Sisters at the pleasure of such as they entertain.

In this Countrey is the Desart of  
*Lop*:

*Lop*: and in this Countrey groweth *Rhenbarb*, an Herb of that excellent nature, that the whole World is beholding to these *Barbarians* for it, as a sovereign help for many diseases.

*Zagathai*.

*Zagathai*: this Countrey was of old *Scythia intra montem imanum*. It is situate East from the *Caspian Sea*: they are now called *Jeselbas*, from the colour of their Turbants. They inhabit the ancient Countreys of *Bactria*, *Sogdiana*, and *Margiana*; in times past the Habitation of the *Massagetes*, so famous in Arms.

These are the most honourable People of the *Tartars*; indifferent civil; given to Arts; and Lords of many fair Cities; as 1. *Istigas*, one of the most pleasant Cities of the East. 2. *Samarchand*, which gave both a Cradle and a Grave to the mighty *Tamerlain*.

*Cathaid*.



## Cathaie.

**C***athaie* is bounded on the East, with the *Oriental Ocean*; on the West, with the other *Tartarian* Provinces; North, with the *Scythick Sea*; and South, with *China*; this is thought to have been the ancient Habitation of the *Ceres*. It is said of this People, that they have neither whore nor thief amongst them.

The Soyl aboundeth with variety Fertility of Fruits; superfluously furnished with Rice, Grain, Wool, Silk, Hemp, Rhenbarb, Musk, and excellent fine Chamblets, so that it scorneth to give precedency to any of the flourishing Provinces of *Europe*.

The People are fearless of the Natures of greatest dangers; and patient of labour; they are of a very good wit; dress themselves gorgeously; and on occasions fare very sumptuously.

The

The chief Cities are, 1. *Cataian*, where the Women use to guild their teeth. 2. *Tebeth*, famous for her abundance of Corral. 3. *Cambalu*, seated on the River *Polyfanga*, honoured with the great *Cham's* residence, enriched with a mighty confluence of Merchants of all sorts: beside other Merchandize, there are every year 10000 Carts loaded with Silks sent thither from *China*. It is in compass 28 miles, besides the Suburbs, which beside other Inhabitants, are 50000 Astrologers, or rather Fortune-tellers. 4. *Xamdu*: within this City did *Cublai Can* build a stately Palace, encompassing 16 miles of plain ground with a Wall, wherein are fertile Meadows, pleasant Springs, delightfull streams, and all sorts of Beasts of chase and game; and in the midst thereof a sumptuous House of pleasure, which may be removed from place to place: here he doth abide in the moneths of *June*, *July*, and *August*.

Govern-  
ment:

The Government of this Empe-  
rour is tyrannical, the Great *Cham*  
being

being Lord, and in his tongue consists life or death : he is called by the simple People the shadow of Spirits, and Son of the immortal Gods; and by himself is reputed to be the Monarch of the whole World.

At the Funeral of some of these great Monarchs, they use to kill some of his Guard-Souldiers, whereof he hath 12000 in continual pay.

These *Chams* for the most part are severe Justices, and punish almost every small fault with death, especially theft, lying, and adultery.

Thus much of *Tartaria*.

---

K

of

## Of India, commonly called East-India.

**I**ndia is bounded on the East, with *China*; on the West, with the River *Indus*, from whence it takes its denomination; on the North, with *Tartary*; and on the South, with the *Ocean*. This is the biggest Countrey, comprehended under one name, of any in the World, except *Tartary* and *China*.

Rivers:

The chief Rivers of it are, *Indus* and *Ganges* : abound it doth in all

Fertility.

manner of Minerals, except Copper and Lead; and stored with all sorts

Riches.

of Cattle, except Horses; more particularly with Mines of Gold, pretious Stones, Spices of all sorts, and Civet; Wheat only and Vines are wanting.

Natures  
of the  
People.

The People are indifferent civil, and ingenious; both Men and Women imitate a majesty in their frame  
and

and apparel, which they sweeten with Oyl and Perfumes, adorning themselves with Jewels, Pearls, and other ornaments besitting.

They are a Nation composed of Several five several sorts of People: 1. The Nations *Indians*, or *Natives*, which are in part *Gentiles*, in part *Christians*. The second sort are *Mahumetans*, *Persians*, *Tartars*. The third *Jews*. The fourth *Arabians*, or *Moor*s: and the fifth *Portugals*. The River *Ganges* divideth the Countrey into two parts, (*viz.*) *India intra Gangem*, and *India extra Gangem*.

*India intra Gangem*, called *Indo-dustan*, is divided into 47 Provinces or Kingdomes; whereof two have yet their proprietary Kings; namely, *Narsinga*, and *Calcutte*; the rest are under the Command of the Great *Mogull*. The chief of the 47 Provinces are, 1. *Narsinga*. 2. *Mallabar*. 3. *Balassia*. 4. *Cambaia*. 5. *Mandao*. 6. *Bengala*. 7. *Orissan*. 8. *Canara*; and 9. *Dellie*.

### Narsinga.

**N** *Arsinga* hath on the East, the Gulf of *Bengala*; West, the Mountain *Guate*; North, the Mountain *Guadaverno*; and South, the Promontory of *Comari*. It is in compass 3000 miles; and hath a King acknowledging no superiour command: he keepeth in continual pay 40000 *Nairas*, and is able to bring into the Field many thousands more, as his expeditions in War have specified.

Natures  
of the  
People.

The People hereof use to burn their Wives when their Husbands are dead; the cause some ascribe to their Wives wonted custome to poyson their Husbands, before this Law.

In these parts the chief City is *St. Thomas*, or *Malleaper*, where they say *St. Thomas* was martyred, and burnt; to his Sepulcher the *Indian Christians* go on Pilgrimage, carrying

ing a little of the earth with them for a great relique. The *Portugals* now inhabit this Town, almost desolate; the *Jesuits* also have here a residence. There is also *Narsinga* and *Bisnagar*, fair and great Towns, standing within this Kingdom.

*Mallabar* containeth the Western *Mallabar*. part, which of old was called *Aurea Chersonesus*. It is full of People, divided into many States by variety of Rivers, which causeth many Crocodiles, enriches the Soyl, and yields easie transportation of Commodities, which are Spices of divers kinds. The chief Kingdoms in this Tract are, 1. *Kanenor*. 2. *Calecute*. 3. *Cranganor*. 4. *Cochin*. 5. *Cariolam*; and 6. *Travancor*. *Calecute* is the chief of these Cities; the City is not walled, nor fair built; the ground not yielding firm foundation.

This Kingdom hath not above 25 *Fertility*. leagues of Sea-coast, yet rich, both by the fertility of the Soyl, which yieldeth Corn, Spices, Cocos, Jaceros, and many other Fruits; and by the

situation, as the *Staple* ( especially before the *Portugals* unfriendly Neighbourhood ) of *Indian* Merchandize, and therefore in her variety of Merchants being a Map ( as it were ) of all the Eastern World. The *Egyptians*, *Persians*, *Syrians*, *Arabians*, *Indians*, yea even from *Catay*, the space of 6000 miles, had here their trade and traffick. The People here do yield divine honour to divers of the deceased Saints, and build Temples unto Beasts.

The Gentlemen and Merchants have a custome to exchange Wives, in token of great friendship. Some Women amongst them have six or seven Husbands, fathering their Children on which of them she best pleaseh. The Men when they marry get others to use them ( if they be Virgins ) 15 or 20 dayes , before they themselves do bed them.

*Cranganor* is a small Kingdom : the Inhabitants of this City are Christians of *St. Thomas* profession, about 70000 in number.

*Cochin* is now grown great by the  
Part II.



*Portugals* traffick and friendship; of the rest there, there is not much worth recital.

The King of *Coulam's* Dominion stretcheth some 80 miles, in which there is some 23 walled Towns.

*Balassia*, or the Kingdom of *Bo-Balassia*, *can*, is famous for its inexhaustible Mines of Gold and Silver. The chief Cities of it are, 1. *Balassia*. 2. *Bocan*. 3. *Senergian*.

*Cambaia* is also called *Guzant*, *Cambaia*, containing in length from the River *Bate* to *Circam*, a *Persian* Region, 500 miles of Sea-coast, being on other parts invironed with the Kingdoms of *Dulcinda* and *Sanga*; on the North, *Mandao*; on the East, and on the West, the *Gedrosians*; the *Sea*, and confines of *Decan*, are the Southerly bounds. It hath in it by estimation 60000 inhabited places, watered with many streams; the chief whereof is *Indus*.

This Countrey is very fertil, not *Fertility?* yielding to any other in *India*, in the Fruits which the Trees and Earth bring forth, beside the store of Elephants,

phants, Gems, Silk, Cotton, and such like.

Natures  
of the Peo-  
p'l.

The People are of an Olive-colour; go naked, except about their privy parts; they eat no Flesh, but Rice, Milk, Barley, and other lifeless creatures.

Their chief Sea-Towns are *Daman*, *Bandora*, *Curate*, *Ravellum*; and within Land, *Cambaia*, *Mallabar*, *Campanel*, and *Tanaa*.

*Cambaia* hath bestowed the name on the whole Kingdom, which they call the *Indian Cairo* for the excellency thereof; it standeth three miles from *Indus*. The Inhabitants of it are a mixture of *Mahometans*, *Moors*, *Persians*, *Bannjans*, and from *Arabia*: they are crafty and deceitful; the Priests are singularly repated of the Women proper, but veiled; and obscure in their best aspect, their faces; they colour their teeth black, thinking that shews most delight and beauty, and to differ from Dogs, whose teeth are white; their Apparel is like the other *Indians*.

*Mandao:*

*Mandao*: this Kingdom is so call'd of the chief City, 1. *Mandao*, which being 30 miles in compass, held out a siege of twelve years. 2. *Molta*, where the Women ride booted and spur'd. 3. *Scernus*. 4. *Polybothia*.

*Bengala*: the Kingdom of *Bengala*. *Bengala*. It is very large, and hath a coast 120 leagues, and as much within Land; the River *Chaberis* watereth it. It is plentiful in Rice, Whear, Sugar, Ginger, Long Pepper, Cotton, and Silk, and enjoyeth a very wholesome Air. The Inhabitants near the shore are for the most part *Mahumetans*; *Gouro*, the State-Royal, and *Bengala*, are fair Cities; *Chatigan* is also reckoned among the Cities. Riches.

They are a most subtil and wicked People, and are esteemed the worst slaves in all *India*; for that they are all Thieves, and the Women Whores; although this fault is common through all *India*, no place excepted. Here are found great abundance of Rhinocerots, whose Horn and all

K, 5

other

other parts is good against poyson.

*Oristan.*

*Oristan* : the Kingdom of *Oristan* hath on the Sea-coast 350 miles, betwixt the richer Kingdoms of *Bengala*, and *Bisnagar* ; poor of Ports and traffick ; *Raman* is the Royal City. The Inhabitants ( except a few *Moors* ) are *Gentiles*, little or nothing differing in Rites from their Neighbours.

*Canora.*

*Canora* : the chief Cities of this Kingdom are, 1. *Ultabat*. 2. *Danggar*. 3. *Lispoe*, famous for her quarries of Adamant. Six leagues from *Deean* is a Hill out of which the Diamond is taken ; this Hill is kept by a Garrison, and walled about.

*Dellie.*

*Dellie* : the Kingdom of *Dellie* is Northerly, subject to cold and frosts, as in *Europe*. The chief Cities of this Kingdom are, 1. *Dellie*. 2. *Besmer*, famous for the study of Magick. 3. *Tremell* ; and 4. *Fulabar*.

This Prince liveth in great state, having a Revenue correspondent thereunto ; his Subjects do reverence him exceedingly, making it Holy.

Holy-day when he cutteth his  
Hair, or shaveth his Beard. He  
is alwayes carried on Mens shoul-  
ders, in a pompous Chair adorn-  
ed richly.

Thus much of *India intra*  
*Gangem.*

---

*India*

## India extra Gangem.

**I**ndia extra Gangem hath on the East, *China*; West, the rest of *India*. This *India* hath formerly been divided amongst 12 Potentates, but now by the prosperous fortune of the Kings of *Siam* and *Brama*, it is wholly subject to their command. The most remarkable of these 12 Kingdoms are, *Machin*, *Arachan*, *Camboia*, *Cauchin-China*, *Brama*, *Siam*, and *Pegu*.

*Machin.*

*Machin*: This Kingdom is accounted famous for the Wood called by us *Aloes*, by the Latin Writers *Lignum Vite*: this Wood is valued at its weight in pure Silver. The chief City is *Machin*.

*Arachan.*

*Arachan*: This Kingdom is environed round with Mountains, and impenetrable Woods. The chief Cities are, 1. *Arachan*. 2. *Ava*, famous for her abundance of Gems.

*Camboia*:

*Camboia* : This is a great and populous Countrey, full of Elephants, and *Abadas*, ( this Beast is the *Rhinoceros*. ) The chief City is *Camboia*, a Town of great Traffick and Commerce, for its plenty of Gold, Silver, and Aloes, and other Commodities of great worth. *camboia.*

They are a treacherous people, as Treacherous people may appear by their dealing with the *Hollanders* in 1602. whom they invited to the shore with promise of certain Buffs, and then cruelly slew them.

*Cauchin-China* : This Kingdom is situate between the River *Cantan*, and the Kingdom of *Siam*, divided into three Provinces, and as many Kings. It aboundeth with Gold, Silver, Aloes, Porcelane, and Silk. Their chief City is *Cauchin-hina*, situate on the Sea, much frequented by Merchants for *Porcelane*, or *China-Dishes* here made. *cauchin-china.*  
Riches:

*Brama* : Of this Kingdom of *Brama*, the City-Royal is *Pegu*; the Nation where began the greatness of the late Kings, not long since. This

This Kingdom was of no estimation, but now hath he made all his Neighbours his Homagers, having subjected to his Seigniory 12 Kingdoms, being all of them rich in the best Commodities that the *Indians* afford.

*Siam,*

*Siam* : This was not long since the Queen or Lady of this part of *India*, but now is subject to the King of *Brama*. The principal Cities are, 1. *Malaca*, now subject to the *Portugals*; they have there their Bishop, and a Colledge of *Jesuits*, besides the Castle. It is situate in a very unwholsome air, yet a Town of great resort unto for Traffek of Spices 2. *Siam*, whose stateliness giveth name to the whole Kingdom; there are besides the Natives, 30000 of *Arabian* Households. 3. *Odia*, consisting of 400000 Families; it is the Seat of the Kings of *Brama*. *Patane* is also another City, standing between *Malaca* and *Siam*, chief of that Kingdom whereto it giveth name, in the height of 7 Degrees: The buildings are of Wood and Reed,



Reed, but artificially wrought; the *Hollanders* have had much Trading here of late.

*Pegu*: This Kingdom is blessed *Pegu* with a rich Soyl, and a harbourous Sea-shore, extending 300 miles in length, in which the principal Haven is *Martabane*. As for the City *Pegu*, it is the most fair and elegant City in all *India*; it is distant from the Sea 25 miles. This King lives in extraordinary great riches and Majesty; he keepeth four Elephants, three milk-white, and one black, all which he divinely worships.

Thus much of *India*.

---

*China*.

## China.

**C**hina hath on the North, *Catay*; and the *Tartars*; on the South, *Canchin-China*; on the East, the *Sea*; and on the West, *Brama*. It reacheth from 17 Degrees to 42 of Northerly Latitude, and lyeth after their own description almost four-square. On the West it is separated and secure from unneighbourly Nations, by a Sandy Wilderness. On the North, by a Wall, which Nature hath framed partly of high Mountains, and Art hath supplied with the nature and industry of men.

Natures  
of the  
people.

The people are in composition of their body, short nosed, and small black eyes; their beards are thin, not having above twenty hairs: They are white, but not so much as in *Europe*; the men as well as the women suffer their hair to grow long, colour it, and gather it into a  
Nec

Net or Cawl on the top of their head; those which are unmarried, wear their hair curled on the top of their foreheads. They are for the most part an ingenuous and politick people, much delighting in the exercise of manual Arts. The air is very temperate, the soyl pleasant and fertile; they have two, and somewhere three Harvests in a year. It aboundeth likewise in Rice, Wool, Cotton, Olives, Vines, Flax, Silk, all kinds of Metal, Fruits, Cattel, Sugar, Honey, Rheubarb, Porcelyne Dishes, Camphir, Ginger, all kinds of Spices, Wood, Musk, and Salt. Fertility.

The Countrey is for the most part plain, in so much that they have Coaches and Carts driven ordinarily with Sails; few Mountains, but plains of an hundred miles compass. They eat thrice in a day, but sparingly, not touching their meat with their hands, but with two sticks of Ivory, Ebony, and the like. Diet.

*China* is of wonderfull bigness, well-nigh equalizing all *Europe*; it is said to be 3000 leagues in compass,

pass; and 1800 leagues in length. As for the name of *China*, it is only used by us, the Inhabitants calling themselves *Tamans*, and *Tabencos*.

**Provinces.** It is divided into 15 Provinces, to the least of which our *European* Countreys cannot admit comparison. Six of these border on the Sea, *Cantan*, *Foquien*, *Chequiam*, *Nanquin*, *Xantam*, *Paquin*; the other nine be In-land, *Quiansi*, *Huquiam*, *Honan*, *Xiensi*, *Xansi*, *Suchnon*, *Queichen*, *Funan*, *Coansi*; some reckon these names somewhat differently. The King holdeth his Court in *Naquin*; his Predecessors before the *Tartarian* Conquest, are said to have resided in *Nanquin*, or as some say in *Quinsay*. They have 244 Cities, of name dignified by the title *Fu*; and as many smaller Cities, entituled *Chen*, with their several Jurisdictions: and a third sort called *Hien*, as big as the meaner Cities of *Spain*, above 1120. Two sorts of Castles, both for Fortification and Habitation, with priviledges also of Markets; the greater sort named  
*Huy*,

*Hay*, 293 : the less of greater number, 2593 : their Villages are innumerable.

The Cities generally are like one another, except in greatness; the Streets are strait, yielding prospect from one Gate to the other. *Canton* is accounted the least of the Metropolitan Cities, yet the Walls of it have 83 Bulwarks; the Streets so broad, that ten men may ride in front, and paved and adorned with many triumphant Arches and Shops on both sides; the Bridges here and elsewhere are many, of large Free-Stones, very costly; the High-ways which lead to the Cities, very stately; and the Kings Houses for the publick Officers, very magnificent, after their manner.

*Nanquin* is some eight or ten leagues from the Sea, with a River leading thither. It hath three fair brick-walls, with large and stately Gates; the Streets are of two leagues, or of two and a half in length, wide, and paved; the compass is at least eleven or twelve leagues, and containeth

containeth by conjecture 200000 houses. It equals or exceeds four of the fairest Cities in *Europe*; there are divers other Cities within a dayes journey hereof, which are great and famous for Traffick, of which *Hanchenm* and *Suchenm* are chief, which are of the *Chinians* called Paradise, for the plenty of all things. *Suchenm* is seated as *Venice* is, having her Streets part by water, and part on land; so rich in Traffick, that 12 millions of Revenue do accrue from hence to the King yearly.

*Quinsay*, heretofore the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Mangi*; the situation of it is in the midst of *China*, and near the Sea; but now this famous City, containing heretofore 100 miles in compass, having 12000 Bridges, and 1600000 Households, hath bequeathed her Land and greatness unto *Nanjin*, and her Sea-treasures unto *Suchenm*, both succeeding, but not together equalling this great and famous City.

These Cities of *China* want that elegance

elegance and magnificence, which stately Temples and sumptuous buildings do afford to our Cities of *Europe*: Their Houses are low, without the ornament of Porches, Galleries, Windows, and prospect into the Streets: besides these habitations, there are many which dwell on Land, but in their Ships; for their Shipping is of two sorts, one for sail, and another for habitation also: these also meaner or fairer, according to the wealth of the Owner: In the one side they carry their Families, in the other their Passengers. Many Barks are as Victualling-houses by the way, and likewise as Shops of Merchandize. They buy and sell not with Gold, but Silver, and that not coyned, but every one hath his Scales with him to the Market, to weigh his Silver; and they are subtle and deceitfull, if men be not wary. Things are there exceeding cheap, a hundred pound of Sugar may be bought there for nine or ten sixpences, and other things proportionable.

This

Tamen.

This Kingdom is called *Tamen*, and the Inhabitants *Tamengines*; *China* is a meer stranger in *China*.

Revenue.

The King is absolute Monarch, and in Revenue exceedeth all the Princes in *Europe* and *Africk* together; his whole Revenue being reckoned, amounteth together to 150 millions: His expences are exceeding great, all the *Mandarines*, Eunuchs or Courtiers, Souldiers, Hospitals, and Priests, receiving Stipends out of his Exchequer. The King hath one Wife, but many Concubines, whose Children inherit if the lawfull Wife be barren. These women are not suffered to go abroad, nor likewise to speak unto their Kinsfolks. His Courtiers are Eunuchs, whom their poor Parents have gelded in their youth, in hope of Courtly preferment; of these there are supposed to be in the Court some 16000.

Burials.

When any of these *Chinoy*s dye, they clothe him in his best Apparel, set him in his best Chair, and there all his kindred kneel before him, and take their leave with tears; when he is



is Coffined, they place him in a room richly furnished, and set by him a Table full of Viands and good chear, with Candles continually burning; and when he hath layn thus 15 dayes, he is carried forth to his Funeral, where they burn his Body, Men, Cattle, and Provision for his attendance and sustenance.

Thus much of *China*, and of the  
Continent of *Afa*.

---

of

## Of Africa.

**A**frica is a *Peninsula*, encompassed almost round with the *Red Sea*, on the East; the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the West; the *Southern Ocean*, on the South; and the *Mediterranean*, on the North. Where the Sea is defective to make it an Island, there is a little *Isthmus* which tyeth it to *Asia*, which is but 60 miles in length. The form of *Africk* is like a *Pyramis* reversed, the Basis whereof is in breadth 1920 miles, but from the Pyris to the Basis it extendeth it self 4155 miles; being much less than *Asia*, and far bigger than *Europe*, and yet not so well peopled; Nature having made here her solitary place of retiring, attended here by scorching heats, and showers of Sands, such are the many Desarts in *Africa*; fertil only in barrenness, yet in some places beyond

yond admiration for fertility. Many are the Creatures which *Africa* yieldeth, not usual in our parts: Elephants are there plenty, and keep in great Herds together; also Lions, Leopards, Crocodiles, Sea-horses, *Hyenas*, and such like.

The usual division of this Countrey is into *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, the *Land of Negros*, *Ethiopia Inferior*, *Ethiopia Exterior*, *Egypt*, and the Islands.

---

L

*Barbary.*

---

 Barbary.

**A**LL the Tract of Land between *Atlas* and the *Sea*, (stretching in length from *Egypt* to the *Straights*) is called *Barbaria*. It comprehendeth both *Mauritanias*, *Africa minor*, *Lybia exterior*; besides *Cyreniaca*, and *Marmarica*.

It is bounded on the East, with *Cyreniaca*; West, with the *Atlantic Ocean*; North, the *Mediterranean*; and South, the Hill *Atlas*.

Division.

It is divided into four Kingdoms, *Tunis*, *Algier*, *Fez*, and *Morocco*; all which are of the like fertility, and peopled with the like Inhabitants; only the Cities speak the *Arabick*, but not pure, and the Countrey use the old *African* tongue.

Fertility:

The fertility consists in Fruits, Figs, Olives, Dates, Sugar, and Horses of excellent beauty, strength, and service.

The

The Men are of a duskyish colour; comely of body; stately of gate; implacable in hatred; constant in affection; laborious, and treacherous. The Women are sumptuous in Jewels; beautifull in blackness; having delicate soft skins.

Natures  
of the  
People.

*Tunis*: the Kingdom of *Tunis* containeth all that which the Ancients called *Africa propria*, or *minor*, and *Numidia antiqua*.

The Soyl is healthfull, especially the West-part; the Inhabitants are sound and healthfull; seldom vexed with any sickness: hereof are reckoned five parts, *Bugia*, *Constantia*, *Tunis*, *Tripolis*, and *Ezab*; this *Ezab* is the most Easterly-part, having many Towns and Regions, amongst which some account *Mesrata*: from these parts unto *Capes* is the *Tripolitan* Region. The chief Town is *Tripolis*, where the *Turk* hath his *Bassa*, or *Viceroy*, a receptacle of the Pirates which rove and rob in those Seas. This Region was named so of three Cities, whose Colonies planted it, *Abrotonum*, *To-*  
L 2
phia,

*phia*, and *Leptis*; from *Capes* to *Guadilbarbar* is the *Tunetan* Territory. The chief City is *Tunis*; it is a great City since the ruines of *Carthage*, near unto which it standeth. It hath in it about 10000 Households; it hath many Temples, especially one of singular beauty and greatness.

*Bizerta* is also an ancient City, supposed by some to be *Utica*, where *Cato* slew himself; from thence unto the Mountain of *Constantia*, is that Region hereof bearing name. *Constantia* is the chief City; it is an ancient City, containing 8000 Families, and many sumptuous Buildings, a great Temple, two Colledges, and three or four Monasteries, much resorted to by Merchants; every Trade having their peculiar Streets. In this Region is situate *Bona*, sometime called *Hippo*, where *St. Austin* was Bishop. *Bugia*, so called of *Bugia* the principal City, extends it self 150 miles: this *Bugia* was once adorned with Temples, Monasteries, Hospitals, and Colledges of Students in the *Mahumetan*

*tan* Law. *Ezab* is the most Easterly part of the *Tunetan* Kingdom; the chief Province whereof is *Mes-rata*. The Inhabitants are rich, and pay no tribute: there grow Dates and Olives; and they traffick with the *Numidians*, to whom they carry the Wares which they buy of the *Venetians*.

The Great *Turk* swayeth with his *Ottoman* Scepter at this present the Kingdom of *Tunis*, and all *Africa*, from *Bellis de Gomora* to the *Red Sea*, (except that little which the *Spaniard* hath.)

*Algier* and *Telensin*: these Kingdoms were of old called *Maarita-Telensin*. *Telensin*. The Kingdom of *Telensin* containeth in length from East to West 380 miles, in breadth not above 25. It hath two frequented Haven-Towns, *Oran* and *Mersalcabir*, both taken and holden by the *Spaniards*. *Oran* is a fair City, having in it about 10000 Families.

*Algier* is subject to the *Turks*: here is the Seat of a *Turkish* Viceroy or *Beglerbeg*, and of *Turkish* Ro-

vers. It containeth about 4000 Families; the Buildings very sumptuous; Inns, Bath-stones, and Temples, very beautifull; every Occupation hath a severall place by it self. It hath adjoyning Plains very pleasant and fertil, one whereof is 45 miles long, and 30 broad; it was sometime subject to the Kingdom of *Tekensin*. Within these Kingdoms standeth the Desart of *Angad*, wherein are store of Roes, Deer, and Ostriches, *Arabian Thieves*, and Lyons. *Guaguido* and *Tegdemit* are two Cities belonging to this Kingdom.

*Fez.*

*Fez*: this Kingdom of *Fez* stretcheth from *Azamor* to *Tangier*; and from the *Atlantick Ocean* to *Maldia*. This River is the Eastern Border; on the North, it is washed with the *Sea*; on the South, is the Kingdom of *Morocco*; and on the West, the River *Ommicabili*: the Rivers *Sube*, *Luccus*, and others water it; therein are numbred seven Provinces, *Temesna*, the Territory of *Fez*, *Azgar*, *Elhabet*, *Errif*, *Garet*, and *Chaus*; every of which



which had in old times their several Governours. The City of *Fez* is now the Royal Seat; it hath this golden title given it, because the first day of the foundation of it, there was found some quantity of Gold. This City is now both great and strong; and for the sweet situation of it, both Nature and Art have played their parts; for it is watered with a delicate River, which disperfeth it self by manifold channels into every Street and corner of the City, and by Conduit-Pipes closely vifiting every Temple, Colledge, Inn, Hospital, yea and almost every private House, from whence with an officious service it carryeth away the filth. Their Buildings are stately, to admiration; the roofs of their Houses are adorned with Gold and Azure, and other excellent colours; they are made flat for the Inhabitants use and pleasure, whose Houses are richly furnished within; besides the exquisiteness of the Portals, Pillars, Cisterns, and other parts of this Cities furniture, there are above

700 Moschees, Temples, and smaller Chappels within this City, which are adorned with Marble Pillars, and other ornaments; the Chapters thereof wrought with Mosaicque and carved work; every one hath his foundation of Marble, or of other Stones; the Floors are covered with Mats, as are the Walls, a Mans height, lyned therewith. There is one principal or Cathedral Church, called the Temple of *Carven*, containing about a mile and half in circuit; it hath 31 Gates, great and high; the roof is 150 yards long, and little less than 80 broad; the roof hereof is exceeding high, supported with 38 Arches in length, and 20 in breadth; round about are certain Porches on the East, West, and North, in length 40 yards, and in breadth 30, under which are Store-houses, wherein are kept Lamps, Oyl, Mats, and other necessities. Every night are lighted 900 Lamps, for every Arch hath his Lamp. About the Walls are Pulpits of divers sorts, wherein the Masters

Masters teach to the people such things as pertain to their Faith. The Revenues of this Temple are 200 Duckats a day. In this City are two principal and stately Colledges of Scholars, adorn'd with Mofiaque and carved works; one of which is most beautifull, adorned with a goodly Fountain of Marble, and a stream continually running; the Gates of the Colledge are of brass, fairly wrought; in the great Hall where they say their prayers, is a Pulpit, which hath Stairs all of Ivory and Ebony. All the Colledges in *Fez* have some resemblance to this; and in every of them are Readers, and Professors of divers Sciences. There are many Hospitals in *Fez*, not inferiour to the Colledges, where Learned Men and Gentlemen receive entertainment, and poor Men relief. There is another Hospital for diseased Strangers, which have their Diet, but not their Physick. Inns here are almost 200, built three stories high, and have 120 Chambers a piece; but here is no

provision of Bed nor Board for Strangers. These Inn-keepers are so odious, that (unless base fellows) none of the better sort will speak to them. Each Trade in *Fez* hath his Street allotted thereto.

In the Suburbs of *Fez* are 150 Caves, hewn out of excellent Marble, the least of which will hold 1000 measures of Corn: this is the sink of *Fez*, where every one may be a Vintner, and a Bawd. Another Suburb hath 200 Families of Lepers, which are there provided for. In *New Fez* the *Jews* have a Street, wherein they have their Houses, Shops, and Synagogues.

The other Cities of this Kingdom, *Septa*, now in the hands of the King of *Spain*; *Tangier*, and *Algier*, nigh unto which the three Kings, *Sebastian* King of *Portugal*, *Mahomet*, and *Abdelmelech*, Competitors for this Kingdom, were slain in one day.

*Moocco.*

*Morocco*: this Kingdom is divided into seven Provinces, *Hea*, *Sus*, the Region of *Morocco*, *Gazzula*, *Duccalla*, *Hascora*, and *Tedles*. *Morocco* is the

the chief City, and was once the Metropolis of *Barbary*, as containing 100000 Households, but now inferior unto *Fez* for populousness, spaciousness, and beauty. The chief Buildings hereof are the Church and the Castle; the Church is bigger, though not so beautifull as that at *Fez*, and hath a Tower so high, that the Hills of *Azafi* being 120 miles distant, may be thence easily discerned. The Castle is very large, and on a Tower thereof stands three Globes made of pure gold, weighing 130000 *Barbary* Duckats; divers Kings have gone about to take them down, but have desisted, by reason of some misfortune or other that have befallen them.

The other Towns of note are *Tongovista*, *Fisedet*, and *Massa*, abounding in Amber.

The Revenue of the *Xeriffs* are very great, which they levy out of the tenth of their Subjects gains; besides a Duckat for every Pole, male and female, above 15 years of age. In Merchandize of a Citizen he receives

ceives two in the hundred; of a Stranger, ten; Church and Colledge-Lands are escheated to him.

Thus much of *Barbary*.

---

*Numidia*

Numidia and Lybia.

**B**Efore we come to *Numidia*, we must pass over Mount *Atlas*, (now called *Anchisa*, or *Montes Clari*) a Hill of that height, that the top of it cannot be seen.

It is bounded on the East, with *Egypt*; West, with the *Atlantick Ocean*; North, *Atlas*; and South, *Lybia*.

The people to this day spend their lives in Hunting, and stay but three or four dayes in a place, as long as the Grass will serve their Camels. This is the cause the Countrey is so ill peopled, the Towns so small in themselves, and so remote from others; for *Teffet*, a great City in their esteem, contains but 400 Households, and hath no Neighbours within 300 miles of it.

Natures  
of the  
People:

This Countrey aboundeth with Fertility; Dates, which is the chief Diet of the

the people; but this sweet meat hath sower sauce, for it commonly rotteth their teeth betimes. The air is of that nature, that if any one be troubled with the *French Disease*, he shall here find remedy.

**Peoples:** Of the *Numidians* and *Lybians* are five peoples, *Zenaga*, *Guenzaga*, *Terga*, *Lemta*, and *Berdena*, and live all after the same manner and order, that is, without order or manners at all.

**Apparel.** Their Garments are of base Colth, scarce covering half their bodies: The Gentlemen to be distinguished from the rest, wear a Blue Jacket with wide sleeves: their Steeds are Camels, which they ride without saddle or bridle: their Beds are Mats made of Rushes, and their Food is oft-times Patience with an empty belly. This Countrey aboundeth with Serpents and Scorpions, so that daily some are found dead by their venomous biting.

Their chief Cities are *Staphilet*, *Dansen*, *Dara*, and *Techoret*, a Town very courteous to Strangers.

*Lybia*



*Lybia* hath on the East, *Nilus*; *Lybia*. West, the *Atlantick Ocean*; North, *Numidia*; and South, the Land of the *Negros*.

This Countrey is a Defart, dry and sandy, utterly void of Springs and Rivers, so that a man may travel eight dayes or more without finding water. The Defarts are of divers shapes, some covered with Gravel, others with Sand, both without water; here and there is a Lake, sometimes a shrub, or a little Grass. The Merchants that travel to *Tombuto*, or other places this way, carry water with them on Camels, and if water fail, they kill their Camels and drink the water which they wring out of their guts. They live without form of Law, in manner of brute Beasts; they are most notorious Thieves, and very dangerous to Merchants; yet there live among them many *Africans*, civil, courteous entertainers of Strangers.

Thus much of *Numidia*  
and *Lybia*.

of

## Of the Land of Negros.

**N***igrarum Terræ*, or the Land of the *Negros*, either is so called of the River *Niger*, or of the black colour of the Inhabitants. It hath on the East, *Ethiopia Superior*; West, the *Atlantick Ocean*; North, *Lybia*; and South, the Kingdom of *Manicongo* in *Ethiopia Inferior*.

Natures  
of the  
People.

The Inhabitants at most want the use of reason; most alienate from dexterity of wit, and all Arts and Sciences; prone to luxury, and are for the greater part Idolaters. The Countrey is abundantly stored with Gold and Silver, very fine and pure. The River *Niger* here, as the River *Nilus* in *Egypt*, overfloweth the adjacent Fields for the space of 40 dayes, and in so many more collects his waters into his proper Channels.

Riches.

The chief Provinces or Kingdoms  
( of

## The Land of Negros. 231

( of which here are 25 ) are,

*Gualata*; this Province was subdued by the King of *Tombuto*; a beggarly, thievish, lying Countrey, as any is in the World; they anoint their hair every day with the fat of Fish, for great gallantry, whereof they stink exceedingly. The women esteem it their chiefest parts of goodly feature, to have large breasts, which by art and stretching some have them hanging to their Navel. Kingdoms  
or Pro-  
vinces.

*Guinea* confineth with *Gualata*; here there is neither Town nor Castle, but *Mina*, built and fortified by the *Portugal*, for their better trading here. They have some Snakes here of 30 foot long; Spiders as big as the palm of ones hand; store of Camelions, blue Parrots, and many sorts of Apes. They esteem it a great part of beauty to have a flat Nose.

*Tombutam*: this is the richest Prince in all this part of *Africk*, keeping a Royal Palace; he hath some Scepters that weigh 13000 pound weight a piece: The King  
will

will admit no *Jews* into the City, he hateth them so, yet he loveth and maintaineth a great number of learned men.

*Melli*, a Countrey of 300 miles in length, hath the richest, civilest, and industriousest Inhabitants of any amongst these *Negrites*.

*Cano* is a Countrey abounding in Lemmons and Pomegranates.

*Gialofi*; the people hereof are of that admirable nimbleness, that they will leap on a Horse when he gallopeth, and stand upright when he runs fastest.

*Benin*; here the people go naked untill they are married, and then are clothed from the waist to the knees: the King hereof hath 600 Wives, with all which twice a year he goeth in pomp; the Gentlemen have some 80, some 90, the meanest 12: Men and Women pinck their bodies, putting thereon grease mixed with colour; here they offer their Wives to Strangers.

*Nubia* stretcheth from *Gaoga* unto *Nilus*, having the *Egyptian* confines

finest on the North, and the Desarts of *Goran* on the South: *Dangala* is their chief Town, and hath 10000 Families; but ill built, their Houses being Chalk and Straw: the Inhabitants with their Traffick to *Cairo* become rich; there is in this Kingdom great store of Corn, Sugar, Civet, Sandal, and Ivory. They have a strong poyson here, the tenth part of a Grain whereof will kill a man in a quarter of an hour; one Ounce is sold for 100 Ducats.

*Bornum*; here the people have neither Children, Wives, nor Names, but are distinguished by some external accident.

*Gaoga*; this Kingdom hath neither civility, letters, nor Government. The chief Towns of these Provinces are *Tombutum*, *Genni*, *Agadez*, *Guangara*, *Songum*, and *Choninam*, the third City in estimation of all *Africk*.

Thus much of the Land of the  
*Negros*.

*Ethiopia*

## Ethiopia Superior, or the Empire of Prester John.

Fertility.

Natures  
of the  
People.

**T**His is the greatest and power-  
fullest Prince in all *Africk*; his  
Dominion begins at the entrance of  
the *Red Sea*, and stretcheth to the  
entrance of the Island of *Scine*,  
North; East, on *Egypt*, and the  
Desarts of *Nubia*; and on the South-  
side, on *Monemugi*. It contains in  
compass 4000 *Italian* miles. The  
Region is scarce in Wheat, but plenty  
in Rice, Barley, Pease, and Beans:  
They have abundance of Sugar, Mi-  
nerals of all sorts, and infinite Herds  
of Oxen and Sheep; they have no  
coyn of Gold or Silver, Salt is the  
most currant money. The Moun-  
tains and Woods are full of *Bassill*,  
and other odoriferous Plants: The  
people are much inclined to Barba-  
rism, destitute of learning, not to be  
credited, unless they swear by the  
life

life of their Prince : they hate a Smith equally with the Devil ; their colour is generally Olive-tawny.

Their chief Rivers are *Abas*, Rivers: *Totcas*, and *Nilus*.

There are in this Empire 70 tributary Kingdoms, the chief whereof are,

*Barnagasso* ; this Kingdom is situate upon the *Red Sea* ; it stretcheth from *Snachen* almost to the mouth of the Streits ; it hath no other Port on the *Red Sea* but *Erocco*, neither hath the *Prefter* any other Port in all his Dominion but this ; and of late the *Turk* hath taken this, with that of *Snachen*, and forced the Governour of this Province to compound for the yearly sum of 1000 ounces of Gold.

*Tigramahon* ; this Kingdom lyeth between *Nilus*, *Marabo*, *Angote*, and the Sea. It hath in it *Cazunio*, supposed to be the Royal Seat of that Queen that visited *Solomon*.

*Angote* is between *Tigramahon* and *Amare* ; in this Kingdom Iron and Salt is currant money.

*Amara*

The Hill  
*Amarah.*

*Amara* is situate in the midst of the Countrey; here is a steep Hill dilating it self in a round form, many dayes journey in compass. It is situate in a Plain, extending it self every way without other Hill in the same, for the space of 30 leagues; the form is round; the height is such, that it is a dayes work to ascend from the bottom to the top; the air above is wholesome and delectable, and they live there very long without sickness; there are 34 Palaces on the top, spacious, sumptuous, and beautiful, where the Princes of the Royal blood have their abode, with their Families.

*Xoa*; this Kingdom hath store of Corn and Cattle.

*Goyame*; this Kingdom hath plenty of Gold; here only, and in the Hills of the *Moon*, is found the Unicorn, which is seldom seen, only the Horn is found, which he casteth in manner of the Hart.

*Fatigar*; in *Fatigar* is a Lake on the top of a high Mountain, 12 miles in compass, stored with Fish; and  
thence



thence run many Rivers stored with the same Fish.

*Guegere* was sometime called *Mero*; the Inhabitants are confederate with the *Turks* and *Moors* against the *Abassines*: it is an Island situate in the River *Nilus*.

The chief Cities of this Kingdom are *Saba* and *Zambra*; besides these two there is none have above 3000 Houses in them, but these are populous and magnificent, with Towers, Temples, triumphant Arches, Obelisks, Pyramides, and the like tokens of Industry, Antiquity, and Majesty.

*Saba* was founded by the Queen which visited *Solomon*, and was the Mother-City of the Empire. It hath 5000 Houses, great and sumptuous; the Streets spacious, with Portals and Pent-houses; it hath four choice Gates, all Alabaster and Jasper, wrought with antique works; the great doors of Cedar, curiously carved; the wayes that lead to these Gates for the space of two leagues, are set with Palms, Planes,

Planes, Oranges, Cedars, Cypress, and other Trees, on both sides, for shade and fruit. Near to this City are Mines of Gold, Gardens, and other places of pleasure and profit.

*Zambra* is greater, containing 30000 Houses, and innumerable concourse of people. It stands in the Kingdom of *Cassates*, and near the great Lake, called hereof *Zambra*, where the Emperour leaving his wonted manner of removing up and down in Tents, hath fixed his Court-Royal; and yet without the City are many Tents belonging to the Court. The other Cities are *Cossonum*, *Zameta*, *Aruma*, *Eranco*, and *Suachen*; besides the Kings Court, which is as a wandring City; for with his Tents and Pavilions belonging to him, he covereth no less than ten miles.

**Buildings.** Their Houses in *Ethiopia* are for the most part round; all of Earth; flat-roofed; covered with Thatch; compassed with Yards. They sleep on Ox-Hides; they have neither Table nor Table-Clothes, but have their Meat served in on wooden  
plat.

Platters; some eat Flesh raw; others broyl it.

The Person of this Emperour is very much honoured; nay adored by the common People, to whom he sheweth himself but thrice a year, (*viz.*) *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Holy-Rood*.

Thus much of the *Ethiopian*  
*Empire*.

---

M

of

## Of Ethiopia Exterior.

**E***thiopia Inferior*, called also *Exterior*, hath on the East, the *Red Sea*; West, the *Aethiopian Ocean*; North, *Terra Nigrarum*; and South, the *Southern Ocean*.

Division:

The usual division of this Region is into five parts, (*viz.*) *Aian*, *Benomotapa*, *Zanzibar*, *Casaria*, and *Congo*.

*Aian*:

*Aian* after the *Arabian* account, containeth all that Region that lyeth between the mouth of the *Red Sea*, and *Quilimanci*, being for the most part on the Sea-coast inhabited by the said *Arabians*; but in the *Inland*-part thereof are People of a black heathenish Nation.

It comprehendeth two Kingdoms, *Adel* and *Adea*; the former of which extendeth it self from the mouth of the *Red Sea*, to the *Cape Guardasu*, South and West; it bordereth on the

## Ethiopia Exterior.

241

the Dominion of *Prestor John*, about the Kingdom of *Fatigar*.

It aboundeth with *Flesh*, *Honey*, *Fertility*, *Wax*, *Corn*, *Gold*, *Ivory*. The chief City is *Arar*; *Zeila* also and *Barbora* pertain to this Kingdom, Cities without the *Street* on the *Sea*, much frequented by Merchants. It is stored with variety of Merchandize, and yieldeth some representation of Antiquity in building thereof, consisting of *Lime* and *Stone*.

*Adoa* is situate between *Adel*, *Abassia*, and the *Sea*, to which last it is tributary. The chief Towns are *Brava*, *Pate*, and *Gogia*; these two last belong to the *Portugal*.

*Zanzibar* extendeth from the River *Quilimanci* to *Benomotape*: It is a low, fenny, woody Countrey, with many Rivers, which by the extremity of moisture causes the Air to be intemperate. From the Waste upward they go naked. *Zanzibar*.

Herein are contained the Territories of *Melinde*, *Mombasa*, *Quiloa*, *Mozambique*, and others.

*Melinde* is the name of a Kingdom,

dom, and of the chief City thereof. The Inhabitants near the *Sea* are *Moors*, and build their Houses after the manner of *Europe*.

*Quiloa* is the name of a City and Island, which is a Kingdom of the *Moors*, and extendeth her Dominion far in the Coast. The People of this Island use when they have female-Children born, to sew up the private passages of nature, leaving only a small passage for the Urine; and if they want this sign of their Virginity when they are married, they are disgracefully sent home to their Parents, and by them as opprobriously received.

Here are divers other Kingdoms also, as *Mombara*, *Mozimba*, *Macuas*, *Embeve*; and against them the Promontory *Prassum*.

*Mozambique*; by this name is signified a Kingdom in the *Continent* and *Island*, also with a safe harbour. *Mozambique Island* is inhabited by *Portugals*, which have there a strong Castle. Here the *Portugal* Ships winter; they have Trade in the *Continent*,

tinent, in *Sena*, *Macura*, *Sofala*, and *Cuama*.

*Sofala* is a rich Kingdom, and abounds in Gold and Ivory; it lyeth between *Cuama* and *Magnice*, two Rivers. Here the *Portugals* have on a little Island a Port and Factory of very rich Trade, the People bringing great quantity of Gold for their Cloth and other Commodities; it is supposed that it amounteth to two millions yearly. *Orse* is of opinion that this *Sofala* is that which in *Solomon's* time was called *Ophir*.

Besides these Kingdoms before-mentioned, here are *Gorova*, *Colta*, *Norunge*, *Moneulo*, *Baduis*, and *Mo-noemagi*, which is rich in Gold.

*Benomotopa* is almost invironed *Benomotopa* round with Waters, having on the West and South, the River call'd *Rio D'Infanto*; on the East, the Ocean; and on the North, the River *Quama*.

This Countrey is in compass 450 miles, and aboundeth with such store of Elephants, that no less than 5000 are yearly killed for their Teeths

lake. Here are said to be 3000 Mines of Gold ; the chief being *Manica*, *Boro*, and *Quitiani*. The Mines nearest to *Sofala* are those of *Manica*, which are in wide Champaignes, compassed with Mountains, 90 miles in circuit.

The places where the Gold is, appear and are known by the dryness and barrenness of the Soyl.

In the Mines of *Boro* and *Quitiani*, and in the Rivers, is found Gold, but not so pure.

The chief Provinces are *Motana*, *Tocoa*, *Melchucha*, *Quinibobe*, *Berfaa*, and *Banagall*.

The chief Cities are *Benomotopa*, *Zimbas*, and *Tongum*, the Kings Seat.

Natures  
of the People.

All the People of this Region are of curled Hair, and are more ingenious than those which are against *Mozambique*, *Quiloa*, and *Melinde*; among whom are many that eat Mans Flesh, and let their Kine blood to satisfy their thirst. They punish nothing more than Witch-craft, Adultery, and Theft.

*Cafraria*



*Cafraria* hath on the East, *Rio Cafraria*; *D'Infanto*; West and South, the *Ocean*; and North, *Lune Montes*. The People live like Beasts, and are as black as Pitch. Here are in this Countrey besides great herds of Oxen and Sheep, abundance of Deer, Antilopes, Baboons, Foxes, Hares, Ostriches, Cranes, Pelicans, Herons, Geese, Ducks, Pheasants, Partridges. In this Countrey near the *Cape of good Hope*, the People esteem so much of Brass or Iron, and other trifles, that they would exchange their Cowes and Sheep for a piece of old Iron scarce worth four pence.

*Congo* hath on the East, *Ambassia*; *Congo*; West, the *Ethiopian Ocean*; North, the *Land of Negros*; and South, the Hills called *Lune Montes*.

The Provinces of this Kingdom are, 1. *Matama*: this is a Kingdom great and mighty; the Air thereof is wholesome; the Earth outwardly furnished with store of Fruits, inwardly with Mines of Chrystal, and other Metals. Fertility.

*Angola* was sometime a Province

of this Kingdom, but it is now a Kingdom of it self, and very populous. Here are Mines of Silver, and most excellent Copper. They have many Kine, but love Dogs better than any other Flesh, and fat them to the Shambles.

These Countreys are very populous, insomuch that they sell to the *Portugals* yearly 28000 Slaves. The chief Towns are, 1. *Benza*, call'd by the *Portugals* *S. Savours*. 2. *S. Pall*, lying on the Sea-shore. It is the principal Haven in these parts.

Thus much of *Ethiopia Exterior*.

*Egypt.*

## Egypt.

**T**His Kingdom is confined on the East, with the *Arabian* Deserts; those of *Bara*, *Lybia*, and *Numidia*, West; South, it is divided from *Ethiopia* by the great *Cataract*; and North, with the *Egyptian Sea*, being part of the *Mediterranean*. A Coast dangerous and inhospitable, full of flats, having no Haven but that of *Alexandria*, which is by a Desert divided from the rest of the habitable Countrey; so that it is neither by Sea nor Land to be invaded, but with much difficulty. It is said to extend from North to South, 560 miles, and in breadth from *Rosetta* to *Damietta*, 140.

The wonderfull fertility of this Fertility Soyl, is rather to be admired than expressed; in times past reputed the Granary of the whole World. Amongst other Commodities which

Riches.

this Earth doth yield, and are fetched hence by Foreigners, are Sugar, Flax, Rice, all manner of Grain, Linnen Cloth, Hides, Salt; *Butargio* and *Cassia* being now the principal.

Nilus.

The fertility of this Countrey proceeds from the Inundation of *Nilus*, which from the 15. of *June*, overfloweth the Countrey for the space of 40. dayes, and in as many more gathers his waters again; if it flow not the height of 15 Cubits, then is the Earth deficient of her abundance of encrease, for want of moisture; and if above 17, it cannot produce its natural operation: but if the mean be granted, there is no Countrey can brag of such abundance; the Corn being all inned before the first of *May*: During this Inundation the Cattle lye on Hills and in the Towns, to which they are driven before hand; as for the Towns and Villages, they stand all on the tops of Hills; Commerce and entercourse is not a jot diminished, for Skiffs and like Boats supply the places of Horses and Camels.

The

The chief Cities of this Kingdom are, 1. *Alexandria*, once the Metropolis of *Africa*, but now hath nothing left her but her ruines, and those ill witnesses of her perished beauties; only the Walls remain, one within another imbattled, and garnished with 68 Turrets, rather stately than strong. The buildings as they are now, are mean and few, erected on the ruines of the former; that part that lyeth along the shore inhabited only, the rest desolate; the Walls almost quadrangular, on each side a Gate; one opens towards *Nilus*, another regards *Mariotis*, a third the Desarts of *Bracha*, and the fourth the Haven.

Inhabited it is by *Moors*, *Turks*, *Jews*, *Christians*, *Heathens*, and *Grecians*, more in regard of Merchandize, (for *Alexandria* is a free Port both for friend or enemy) than for the conveniency of the place, being seated where they have neither Tillage nor Pasturage. They keep good store of Goats, with ears hanging to the ground, which feed amongst the  
ruines.

ruines. In the Isle of *Pharos* stands a Castle, which defends the entrance of the Haven; ten in the hundred is to be paid for all the Commodities that is there brought a shore, only Moneys pay but one and a half; whereof they take an exact account, that thereby they may aim at the value of the returned Commodities, then paying eleven in the hundred even for such Commodities as are in value unaltered; at so high a rate is this free Traffick purchased, the *Mahumetan* paying as much as the *Christian*; the *Jews* pay unto the *Bassa* for Custom 20000 *Maidens* a day; but the Traffick of the *Portugal*, *English*, and *Dutch* hither, is not discontinued, they bringing such Wares to their several homes by the back-side of *Africk*.

2. *Rosetta* is another City standing on a branch of the River *Nile*; the Houses here are all Brick, flat roofed, as they are generally in those hotter Countreys, for the *Moers* use much to lye on the tops of their Houses: Raw-hides are here an excellent

cellent Commodity, from hence transported into *Italy*.

3. *Cairo*, a City of marvelous strength, seated on the East-side of the River, at the foot of the Rocky Mountain *Muccat*; it is in compass about 8 miles: the Streets narrow, the Houses high, built all of Stone almost to the top; at the end of each Street is a Gate, making the Streets as defensive as a Castle: The Houses are more beautified without, than commodious within, being ill contrived, with cumbersome passages; they are flat, and plastered; above the wall surmounting the roof commonly of single brick; their Locks and Keys be of Wood, even to doors that are plated with Iron; their *Mosques* exceed in magnificency, of which there are a great number in this City; here are also divers goodly Hospitals, both for building, revenue, and attendance; the next to these in beauty, are the Great Mens *Seraglios*; by which if a *Christian* ride, they pull him from his Ass with indige-

indignation and contumely, The Streets are unpaved, and exceeding dirty after rain, which seldom happens here. In the heart of the Town stands a spacious *Cane*, which they call a *Beseftan*, in which are sold all kind of Wares of the finer sort. Three principal Gates there be in this City, *Beb Anfre*, toward the *Red Sea*; *Beb Zueila*, leading to *Nilus*, and the old Town; and *Bebell Futuly*, on the North of the City, opening toward the Lake *Esbiky*.

This City is inhabited by *Moors*, *Turks*, *Negroes*, *Jews*, *Copties*, *Greeks*, and *Armenians*, who are here the poorest, and every where the honestest; most of the Inhabitants consist of Merchants and Artificers, and though they frequent no Foreign Marts, yet they have great Commerce with divers other Nations, for Silks, Fruits, Wax, and the sovereign *Balsamo* good for all sorts; besides many other Commodities of Cotton, Wool, rich Stuffs, of Cloth of Gold and Silver,



Silver, and the best Sattins, Damasks, Taffaties and Grograms, that are in the whole World : But the main Commodity which comes hither, is brought over-land by Caravans from *Meeha*, as precious Stones, Spices, Stuffs of *India*, Indico, Gums, Amber, all sorts of Perfumes; our *English* have but ill utterance for their Cloths in these hot Countreys. Some four miles from this great City stand the Pyramids surnamed the *Worlds Wonder*.

The other Cities of note in this Kingdom are, *Sues* a Haven-Town, standing on the North end of the *Red Sea*. *Damietta*, a Port-Town. There stand also the two antient famous Cities of *Thebes* and *Memphis*, now known only in their ruines.

On the East-side of *Egypt* standeth the *Red Sea*, so called of the colour of the Sand. It is famous for the passage of the *Israelites* through it.

*Cyrene*, and the Isle *Pharos*, are *Cyrene*. reckoned as parts of this Kingdom: *Cyrene* hath East, *Egypt*; West, the Kingdom of *Tunis*; North, the *Medi-*

*Mediterranean*; and South, the Hill *Atlas*. In this Countrey stood the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon*, whither when *Alexander* travelled he saw for four dayes space neither Man, Beast, Bird, Tree, nor River. The chief Cities are *Cyrene*, *Arsinoe*, and *Baria*; the Soyl is barren of water and Fruits; the people are uncivil, and Theftuous.

**Is:Pharos.** *Pharos* is a little Island over against *Alexandria*, in which for the benefit of Sailors was built a Watch-Tower, reckoned one of the seven Wonders of the World.

**Revenues.** The Revenue which the *Turk* receiveth hence, is three millions yearly, two of which is distributed to support the charge of his Vicegerent *Bashaw*, and presidary Souldiers.

Thus much of *Egypt*, and the Continent of *Africk*.

---

Of America.

**A**merica is so called, because *Americus Vesputius* discovered it. The most usual name among the Mariners is the *Western Indies*, because of the West situation; and *India*, because by that name they express all wealthy, if remote Regions.

This new World is very plentiful in Spices, Fruits, and such like Creatures as the old World never knew; burdened with such store of Kine and Bulls, that the *Spaniards* have killed thousands of them yearly for their Hides and Tallow; blest with such abundance of Gold, that the *Spaniards* found in their Mines more Gold than Earth; a Metal which the *Americans* exchanged for Hammers, Knives, Axes, and the like tools of Iron.

*America* is commonly divided by  
that

that *Isthmus*, or neck of narrow passage of Land at *Darien*, into two parts: the one call'd *Northern America*, or *Mexicana*; the other *Southern America*, or *Peruana*.

---

## Mexicana.

**M***exicana* containeth the Northern Tract, and comprehendeth the distinct Provinces of *Mexico*, *Quivira*, *Nocaragua*, *Incantan*, *Florida*, *Virginia*, *Norumbega*, *Nova Francia*, *Corterialia*, and *Estotilandia*.

*Mexico*. *Mexico* giving name to half *America*, is now called *Nova Hispania*. In this Countrey is that excellent Tree called *Mett*, which hath forty kinds of Leaves, which serve for many uses.

*Riches*. It aboundeth with golden-sanded Rivers, and is very much furnished with Gold, and glorieth in the Mountain *Propeochampeche*, which is of

of the same nature as *Aetna* and *Vesuvius*.

It hath on the East, *Incantan*; West, *Calformio*; South, *Peruana*; the Northern bounds are unknown. It is divided into four parts:

The first part is *Gallicia Nova*; the principal Cities whereof are, *Xalis*, *Guadaliara*, *New Mexico*, *Coanum*, *Compostella*, *S. Esprit*, *S. Michael*, where is a Colony of Spaniards; stony it is, and rough, yet yieldeth Mines good plenty.

2. *Mechuachan*, containing in circuit 80 leagues, is one of the best Countreys in *New Spain*, abounding in Mulberry-Trees, Silk, Honey, Wax, black Amber. The Men are tall, strong and active, and some to be of a good wit. The chief Towns are, *Smsioige*, *Pascuar*, *Colima*, and *Valedolit*. The chief Havens are *St. Antonies*, and *St. James*, or *St. Jago*.

3. *Guaftachan*, which is most poor in the natural Commodity. The chief City is *Tlascalan*, the chief City in all these parts next to *Mexico*.

*Mexico.* 2. *Villeriche*, a Port-Town very wealthy, because all the traffick of *old* and *new Spain* do pass through it. The *Spanish* have in it two Colonies.

4. *Tremistatan*, or *Mexico*; this is the greatest and noblest of all these four: In it are the Cities of 1. *Villarrucha*. 2. *Antithero*. 3. *Meccioca*. 4. *Ottopan*; and 5. *Mexico*, the Seat of an Archbishop, and of the *Spanish* Viceroy. It is in compass six miles, and contains 6000 Houses of *Spaniards*, and 60000 of *Indians*. The People are witty and industrious; good hardy craftsmen; and rich Merchants.

*Quivira*.

*Quivira* is seated on the most Western part of *America*, over against *Tartary*. It is full of Herbage, and enjoyeth a temperate Air. The People hereof are desirous of Glass more than of Gold: the chief Riches of this Countrey are their Kine, which to them are both Meat, Drink, and Cloth. Her Provinces are *Cibola*, and *Nova Albion*.

1. *Cibola* lyeth on the East-side,  
and

and taketh its name from the chief City; the next is *Tetontoa*.

2. *Nova Albion* lyeth on the West towards *Tartary*. It was discovered by Sr. *Francis Drake*, and by him called *Nova Albion*. The Countrey is abundant in fruit; the People are given to hospitality, but withall to Witch-craft, and adoration of Devils. The chief City is *Nova Albion*.

*Nicaragua* is South-East from *Nicaragua*. *Mexico*, with whom it agreeth in nature both in Soyl and Inhabitants.

The Countrey is pleasing to the eye, and abounding in all things necessary: it is as plentiful in Parrots, as *England* is of Crowes. The chief Cities are, 1. *New Granada*. 2. *Leo*, a Bishops See.

*Incantan*; this Countrey of *Incantan*. *Incantan* is 900 miles in circuit, and is a *Peninsula*: it is situate over against the *Ile Cuba*, and is divided into three parts. *Incantan*: Cities of greatest worth are, 1. *Campechium*, *Sida Lancum*. 2. *Guatimala*; whose chief Towns are *Guatimala*, *Cassuca*,

*Cassuca*, and *Giapa*. 3. *Acafami*, vulgarly called *Santa Cruz*. The chief Town whereof is *Santa Cruz*.

*Florida*.

*Florida* hath on the East, *Mare del Noort*; West, *Mexico*; North, *Nova Francia*; and South, *Virginia*. This Countrey aboundeth in Fruits, and hath good quantity of gold and silver. Emeralds are also found here; and here are Turquoypes and Pearls. The principal Cities are *Arx*, *Carolina*, *St. Helens*, *St. Matthews*. Here are also three strong Ports held by the Spaniard, viz. *St. James*, *St. Phillip*, and *St. Austin*.

*Virginia*.

*Virginia* hath on the East, *Mare el Noort*; North, *Norumbega*; South, *Florida*; and West, we know not what limit. It is so fruitfull, that two Acres of Land will return 400 Bushels of Corn. There is said to be rich Veins of Allum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, store of Cedar, Grapes, Oyl, plenty of sweet Gums, Dies, Timber-trees, Mines of Iron and Copper, and abundance of Fruit,



Fruit, Fishes, Beasts, Fowl, and of that Herb or Grain which they call *Maize*. The chief Towns are,  
 1. *Requoghton*. 2. *James-Town*.  
 3. *Dalesegilist*.

The Northern part of this *Virginia* New-Eng-  
land. is called *New-England*, full of good Towns and Forts, and is like to prove the greatest, best, and happiest Plantation of all this Western Continent.

*Norumbega* hath on the North, Norumbega. *Nova Francia*; and South, *Virginia*; the air is of a good temper, the soyl fruitfull, and the people indifferent civil; the chief Town is called *Norumbega*, and is possessed by the French.

*Nova Francia* hath on the North, Nova  
Francia. *Terra Cortelialis*; and South, *Norumbega*; the earth is barren, the people barbarous: it is inhabited, besides the Natives, with some few Frenchmen: The chief Towns are *Canada*, *Sangunai*, and *Hochelagi*.

*Terra Cortelialis*, or *di Laboro-  
dora*, hath on the North, Terra cor-  
telialis. *Estoitland*; and South, the River *Canada*: the  
 men

men are barbarous, of colour brown, swift of foot; the chief of their Villages are *Breste*, *Cabo Marzo*, and *Santa Maria*.

*Estoitland*. *Estoitland* hath on the South, *Terra Cortelialis*: the Soyl is enriched with natural endowments; the Inhabitants are endowed with a greater readiness of wit, and soundness of judgement, than the other *Americans*. This Province is called by us *English*, the *New-Found-Land*.

Thus much of *Mexicana*.

---

*Pernana*.

Peruana.

**P**eruana containeth the Southern part of *America*; it is tyed to *Mexicana* by the *Isthmus* or Streight of *Darien*, being no more than 17 miles broad; others make it but 12 only: It comprehendeth *Castella Aurea*, *Guiana*, *Pern*, *Brafle*, and *Chile*.

*Castella Aurea*, so called for the <sup>castella</sup> abundance of Gold, containeth the <sup>Aurea..</sup> Northern part of *Peruana*, and part of the *Isthmus*: It is admirably stored with Silver, Spices, Pearls, and Medicinal Herbs; and is divided into four Provinces, (*viz.*) *Castella del Oro*, *Nova Andaluzia*, *Nova Granada*, and *Cartegana*.

*Castella del Oro*, is situate in the very *Isthmus*. It is not very populous, by reason of the unhealthfulness of the air, and the noysomness of the standing Pools: The chief Cities are,

N                      *Nombre*

*Nombre de Dios*, on the East; and *Panama*, on the West; through these Towns cometh all the Traffick that cometh between *Spain* and *Peru*.

*Nova Andaluza* hath on the North, *Castello del Oro*; and on the South, *Peru*. The best Cities are *Toccio*, now *St. Margarets*, and *Santa Effritta*.

*Nova Granada* is situate on the South-side of *Cartegana*. The chief Cities are *Fungia*, *Tochannum*, *Po-paian*, *S. Foye*, *Palma*, and *Merida*. This Countrey is very strong, by reason of the situation amongst stony Rocks which environ it. It yieldeth much Fruit, and hath some Mines of Gold and Silver.

*Cartegana* hath a fruitfull Soyl, in which groweth a Tree which if any one touch, he will hardly escape poysoning. The chief Cities are *Cartegana*, *S. Martha*, and *Venzuela*, built on a plain Rock, in the waters of a Lake.

Guiana.

*Guiana* hath East and South, the River *Maragnon*, called also *Amazon*; and West, the Mountain of *Peru*:

*Peru*: this Countrey is the fruit-fullest part in all *Peruana*; the Inhabitants in Winter dwell in Trees, for fear of Inundations, making on them many artificial Villages, and ranges of buildings. The like they have in *Brasile*, and the *Golden Castle*. The chief Towns are, *Marequito*, a safe Harbour; *Wini-capora*, nigh unto it is reported that there is a Mountain of Chrystal; *Manoa*, called also *Eldorado*, the greatest City of *America*, situate on a Lake of Salt-water 200 leagues in length; and is by the *Spaniards* called *Eldorado*, or the Guilded City, from the abundance of Gold, both in Coyn, Plate, Armour, and other Furniture, which *Diego Ordas* saw there; the other City of note is *S. Thome*.

*Peru* hath on the East, the *Peruvian Peru*. Mountains; West, *Mare Pacificum*, or *del Zur*; North, *Castella Aurea*; and South, *Chile*.

The Soyl is luxuriant in all manner of Grain, fortunate in the civility of her Inhabitants, and salubrity of

Air ; here is great store of Tobacco. The People hold opinion, that Men after they are dead and buried, eat, drink, and wantonnize with Women; and therefore commonly at the death of any, they kill some of his servants.

This Province above any other in *America* is abundant in gold and silver ; the Mines whereof in divers places yield more of this Metal than of Earth : by which abundance, not *Spain* only, but all *Europe*, is stored with more pure and fine Gold, than formerly it was.

The chief Cities of *Peru* are,  
 1. *St. Michael*. 2. *Arequipa*,  
 seated on the River *Plata*, and  
 the Haven-Town to *Cusco*. 3. *Li-*  
*ma*, distant about two leagues  
 from the Sea ; the Port that  
 serveth it being called *Cellao*. It  
 is an Archbishops See, and resi-  
 dence of the *Peruvian* Viceroy.  
 4. *Cusca*, the Seat of the an-  
 cient Kings of this Nation. 5. *Gia-*  
*cha*. 6. *Portoneio*. 7. *Tomobam-*  
*ba*,

ba, glorying in her fair Palaces ;  
and 8. *Caxemalcha*.

*Brasile* hath on the North, *Brasile*;  
*Guiana* ; on the South , *Rio de*  
*la plate* , and *Chile* ; on the East,  
the *Virginian Ocean* ; and on  
the West, the Mountains of *Pe-*  
*ru* , called the *Anadees*. These  
Hills are high, craggy , and very  
barren ; full of ravenous Beasts,  
and poysonous Serpents. Here  
also live a Mountain-People , be-  
ing hairy all over , going al-  
together naked , and live with-  
out Houses, or Bedding.

The Air here is of a healthfull tem-  
per ; the Earth fat , and alwayes  
flourishing ; great store of Sugars,  
and wonderfull rich Mines, are the  
sinews of this Region. Hence com-  
eth our red Wood, which we use in  
dyeing of Cloathes, called *Brasile* ;  
the Trees of which are of that big-  
ness, that whole Families live in the  
Arms of one ; every Tree being as  
populous as many of our Villages :  
for which purpose the Cities here are  
neither many , fair , nor populous.

The chief are *S. Anna*, *Equitum Ascenso*, *Pernambuco*, from whence comes that Brasile-Wood, which with us is call'd Fernanbuck-Wood, which they use in dyeing of red Cloathes. The People of this Countrey have two ill qualities, as being mindfull of injuries, and forgetfull of benefits; the Men cruel without measure, and the Women infinite lascivious.

*Chile.*

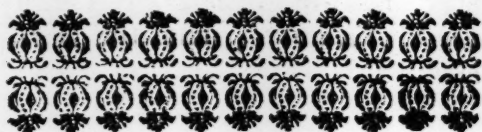
*Chile* hath East, the *Virginian Ocean*; West, *Mare dell Zur*; North, *Peru*; and South, the Streights of *Magellanus*. It taketh its denomination from the vehemency of the cold here. The Countrey toward the mid-land is mountainous, and unfruitfull; toward the shore level, fruitfull, and watered with divers Rivers. The *Spaniards* find here good plenty of Gold, abundance of Honey, store of Cattel, and Wine enough for their own use. The People are very warlike, and of a Giant-like stature, as being (some of them) 11 foot high. The chief Towns are *Arequipom*, *St. James*, built



built by the Spaniard; Cocim-  
bam, Villadives, and the Impe-  
rial.

Thus much of *America*; and  
of the Continent of the  
whole World.

---



*Having thus discoursed of the Continent, and its particular Kingdoms; I will say somewhat of the Seas, and the particulars which lye dispersed in them.*

*First, the Grecian Seas, and Isles in them.*

*They being dispersed in the Grecian, Cretan, Ionian, Adriatick, Mediterranean, British, Northern.*

*And first of such as are about the Coasts of Greece.*

*Pontus*

## Pontus Euxinus.

**T**His Sea is called also the *Black Sea*, because of the dark mists thence arising; or more commonly *Mare Maggiore*, for its greatness. It is a very dangerous shore, full of Rocks and Sands; and for this cause there is on the top of an high Tower, a Lanthorn, in which there is a great Pan full of Pitch, Rosin, and Tallow, and the like, in dark nights continually burning, to give warning to Mariners how near they approach the shore of this Sea. The chief Isles are *Thinnus*, and *Erinthus*, little famous. From hence the Sea bending Southwards, is brought into a narrow bounds, not being fully a mile broad, called *Thracius Bosphorus*, scite near *Thrace*, and hath no Isle worth naming.

This Streight having continued 26 miles in length, openeth it self

N S

into

into the *Propontis*, 330 miles in compass, now called *Mare di Marmora*, from the Island *Marmora*, so called for the abundance of Marble there gotten.

*Sestos and  
Abidos.*

The Sea having gathered her waters into a lesser course, is called *Hellepont*, or the Sea of the two Castles, the one standing in *Europe*, and the other in *Asia*; in the same place where once stood *Sestos* and *Abidos*, in which the fair *Hero* and her beloved *Leander* dwelt.

Here the *Turks* search and examine all Ships that pass that way, staying the Ships three dayes, to the end if any Slave have run away from his Master, or if any Thief have stoln any thing, they may in that place be pursued and apprehended. Here also they receive the Grand Seigniors Customs, and in effect these two Castles are the principal strength of *Constantinople*.

*Tenedos.*

In this *Hellepont* is the Island *Tenedos*, an Island not very big, but exceeding fertil, lying some three miles from the place where *Troy* stood.

stood. It hath a City called *Tenedos*; having a Castle, and a gallant Haven for all sorts of Vessels. It produceth good store of excellent good Wines.

The much of the *Grecian Seas*.

---

*The*

## The Aegean Sea.

**H**Ellespont of 40 miles compass, expatiateth its waters into the *Aegean Sea*. The chief Islands are *Samothracia*, *Lemnos*, *Lesbos*, *Chios*, *Euboea*, *Scyros*, *Salamis*, the *Sporades*, and the *Cyclades*, or the Isles of the *Arches*.

*Samothracia.*

*Samothracia*; this is a small Isle, and little famous; the chief Town is *Samia*, beautified with a goodly Harbour, which now by the Pyrates often infesting, is almost left desolate.

*Lemnos.*

Fertility.

*Lemnos*; this Isle contains in circuit 100 miles: The Countrey is plain and barren, if compared with the adjacent Islands: The Western part is dry and barren, the Eastern part more fruitfull. The chief Cities of it are *Lemnos*, or *Meryna*, yet continuing, though with no great beauty. It hath also 75 Villages, inhabited by the *Greeks*, except three, which

which are fortified by the *Turks*, who are Lords of this Isle, and call it *Stalimene*. This Isle is famous for a kind of Earth digged here, called in Latin *Terra Sigillata*.

*Chios*, or *Sio*; this Isle is in compass 100 miles, and famous for the Medicinable *Mastich* that groweth there on Trees. This Countrey yieldeth great plenty of Oranges, Lemmons, Apples, Prunes, Pears, Figs, Olives, Apricecks, Dates, with Cypres and Mulberry-Trees; and exceeding good Silk is made here. The chief City is *Sio*, built by the *Genoeses*, but now detained by a strong Garrison of *Turks*: It contains 100 fire-houses, some whereof are *Greeks*, some *Genoeses*, some *Turks*, and some *Moors*; the City it self is unwalled, yet a populous and spacious place, spread along by the Sea-side, having a goodly Harbour for Ships.

The Women of this City are most beautifull Dames, greatly given to Venery, and for the most part are exceeding proud and sumptuous in their

their Apparel; the Artificers Wives going in their Sattin, Taffary, and some in their Cloth of Gold and Silver, adorned with precious Stones and Gems; their Husbands are their Panders, for when they see a Stranger arrive, they will presently ask him whether he will have a Mistress, and so make Whores of their own Wives.

*Iesbos, or Lesbos, or Mytelene;* this Isle is in compass 146 miles; the East parts of it are level and fruitfull, but the West and South parts mountainous and barren; the chief Cities are *Mittilene* and *Methimnos*.

*Euboea, or Nigropont.* *Enboea, or Nigroponti;* this Isle is in circuit 346 miles, and is separated from the Land of *Thessaly* by a narrow Channel, over the which in one place there is a Bridge, that passeth between the Isle and the Continent. This Isle bringeth forth all things necessary for humane life, and is decorated with many good Villages. The chief Cities of it are *Nigropont* and *Calchos*.

*Scyros.* *Scyros;* this Isle is famous for nothing.



nothing but that it was the Birth-place of *Pyrhus*, and the lurking place of *Achilles*, where in Womans attire he was brought up amongst the Kings Daughters, and deemed a Maid, till by getting *Pyrhus* on *Dedamia*, it was proved the contrary.

*Salamis*; this Isle is near, unto *Salamis*. *Megarix*, famous for the overthrow of *Xerxes* Army, by the *Athenians*, and their Confederates.

*Sporades*; these Isles called the *Sporades*. *Sporades* are in number twelve; the principal whereof are *Milo*, *Canaton*, *Affine*; and of these *Milo* is of most note. It is in form round, and in circuit 80 miles; the Soyl is sufficiently fruitfull of Grain and Oyl, deficient only in Wine. Here is good store of Marble curiously spotted; and store of Mill-stones: here is also great quantity of Fitch and Brimstone, and some Sulphury, or hot Springs, good for many diseases.

The *Cyclades*, so called because they lye in a circle round about *Delos*, are in number 53. They are also *Cyclades*.

## The Ægean Isles.

also called the Isles of the Arches, because they lye in the Sea call'd *Archipelago*. They stand so near together, that in a clear day a Man may see twenty of them together at one time; for which cause it is a dangerous place for Saylers in a storm.

The chief of these *Cyclades* are *Delos*, *Samos*, *Coos*, whose chief Town *Coos* is inhabited by *Turks*, only the Villages by *Grecians*. *Patmos* also, where *St. John* the Evangelist wrote his Revelation, being confined by *Domitian*. The Island is harbourous, but the Countrey it self is barren.

*Gioras* is another of the *Cyclades*: Into this Isle the *Romans* used to banish Delinquents.

These Islands lye part in *Asia*, part in *Europe*, all in that part of the *Ægean*, which is called the *Icarian Sea*.

The other Islands lye dispersed about the *Greekish*, and yield nothing worth relation.

Thus much of the *Grecian Islands*.

*Creta*.

## Creta.

**T**His Island now known by the name of *Candie*, hath to the North, the *Egean Sea*; West, the *Ionian Sea*; South, the *Libique*; and East, the *Carpathian Sea*.

It is of circuit 650 miles. *Candia*, *Canea*, *Rethimos*, and *Sittia*, are the chief Cities of it; and in every one of these is a Governour, and two Councillors sent from *Venice* every two years. It is divided into four parts, under the jurisdiction of these four Cities, for the better administration of justice: and they have

a General, who commonly remains in the City of *Candie*, which is a large and famous City, situate in a Plain by the Sea-side; having a goodly Haven for Ships, and a fair Arsenall, wherein are 36 Gallies. It is exceeding strong, and daily guarded with 2000 Souldiers; the

Note that since the writing of this Book, *Candie* is fallen under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Signior.

Walls

Walls in compass are about three leagues. The Inhabitants are not costly in their apparel; the Men for the most part wearing but linnen Clothes, and use no Shooes, but Boots of white Leather. The Women imitate the Men, wearing Breeches as they do, and Boots after the same manner.

The second City is *Canea*, a City very strong and populous. It hath a Castle containing 97 Pallaces, in which the *Rector* and other *Venetian* Gentlemen dwell; there lye in it continually seven Companies of Souldiers, who keep sentinel on the Walls, and guard the Gates and Market-places of the City.

*Rethima* stands about the mid-way betwixt *Candie* and *Canea*. It is somewhat ruinous and unwall'd; but the Citizens have lately built a strong Fortrefe, to keep them from the invasion of Pirats.

Fertility.

The Soyl of this Island is very fruitfull, especially of Wines, which we call Muscadels, of which they transport yearly 12000 Butts; together

gether with Sugar-candy, Gums, Honey, Sugar, Olives, Dates, Apples, Oranges, Lemmons, Raisins, Mellons, Citrons, Pomegranates; yet it is not a little deficient in Corn, the most or greatest part of which is brought hither yearly from *Peloponesus*.

The Island in general is very populous, the People being much addicted to envy, malice, and lying. Natures  
of the  
People.

The Islands in this Sea of less note are 1. *Claudi*, mentioned *Acts* 27. 16. 2. *Dio*. 3. *Agilla*, of which nothing is famous.

Thus much of the *Cretan*  
*Islands*.

---

The

---

The Ionian Isles.

THE principal Islands of this Sea are *Cytherea*, the *Strophodes*, *Zacynthus*, the *Echinades*, *Cephallenia*, *Corcyra*, *Ithaca*, *Lencadia*.

*Cytherea*,  
or *Serigo*.

*Cytherea*, or *Serigo*; this Isle is in compass 60 miles, and about some five miles distant from *Cape malo* in *Peloponessus*. It was formerly called *Porphyrus*, from the abundance of Marble, whereof the Mountains yield good plenty: defended it is by Rocks, in themselves inaccessible. It hath but one Castle, which is kept by a *Venetian*.

In this Isle is the Village *Capsalo*, which is a Haven for small Barks.

*Strophades*

*Strophades*; these are two Isles, now called *Strivalli*, lying against *Messenia*, famous for nothing but Harpies.

*Zant*.

*Zant*; this Island is not above 60 miles in compass, yet is unspeakable fruitfull,

fruitfull, producing the best Oyl in the World. It hath a City of great strength, bordering along the Sea-side, the chief Seat of the Isle: on the top of a Hill near the Town standeth a strong Fortrefſe, wherein the Governour liveth. This City in the Moneth of *October* and *November* is ſubject to fearfull Earthquakes, which oft-times ſubverteth the Houſes, for which cauſe they build them very low. It produceth good ſtore Riches: of Currans, Olives, Pomegranates, Citrons, Oranges, Lemmons, and Grenadiers.

The *Iſlanders* are *Greeks*, a kind of ſubtil People, and great diſſemblers. Natures of the People.

The *Echinades* are certain little The *Echinades*. Iſlands, or rather great Rocks, now called *Curzalari*. Theſe Iſlands are in number five, and are famous for nothing but the Battle of *Lepanto* fought nigh them.

*Cephalonia*; this Iſle is in circuit *Cephalonia*. 156 miles, and in length 48. It is very mountainous, yet exceeding Riches, fertil, yielding Malualie, Muſkadine, *Vino*

*Vino Leatico*, Raisins, Olives, Figs, Honey, Sweet Water, Mulberry, Pine, Date, and Cypress-Trees, and all sorts of Fruits in abundance; the commodity whereof redounds yearly to the *Venetian*, for they are *Seigniors* hereof. The chief Towns of it are *Argastuli*, *Guiscardo*, and *Nello*.

*Corfu*; this Isle is in length 52 miles, in breadth 37, and in compass 120. It is no less strong than beautiful: the Inhabitants are *Greeks*, and the Governour a *Venetian*. The City *Corfu* is situate at the foot of a Mountain, whereon are built two Fortresses, and invironed with a natural Rock; the one is called *Fortrezza Nova*, and the other *Fortrezza Vechia*. The Governour of these two Castles are sworn not to communicate, nor to write one to another for the space of two years, which is the time of their Government; for if these two Castles were taken, the Trade of the *Venetian* were of no account. This Isle produceth good store of Wine, Oyl, Wax,

Riches,



Wax, Honey, and delicate Fruits.

*Ithaca*; this Isle now called *Valde Ithaca*. Compare, lyeth North-East of *Cephalonia*, being in compass 56 miles, famous for the Birth of *Ulysses*.

*Leucadia*; this Isle (now called *Leucadia*, St. *Maure*) is only inhabited by Jews: the chief City is St. *Maure*, not long since subject to the *Venetian*, but of late lost unto the *Turks*.

Thus much of the *Ionian Isles*.

---

The

## The Adriatick Sea.

**T**His Sea extendeth 700 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. The Islands of this Sea are neither many, great, nor famous. The chief Islands of this Sea are *Lefina*, *Lissa*, and *Carzola*.

*Lefina*,

*Lefina*; this Island of *Lefina* is the biggest in the *Adriatick Sea*, and is in circuit 150 miles. It is exceeding fertil, and yieldeth all things necessary for the sustenance of Man. The City is unwalled, and of no great quantity; but they have a strong Fortrefs, which defendeth the Town, the Haven, and the Vessels in the *Rhode*.

*Lissa*, or  
*Cliffa*.

*Lissa*, or *Cliffa*; this Island is of length 20, and in circuit 60 miles. It is beautified with two profitable Sea-ports, and is subject to the *Venetian*.

*Carzola*,

*Carzola*; In this Island the chief  
Town

Town is *Carzola*; it hath two strong Fortresses, and is commodious both for the Traffick of Merchandize they have, and also for the fine Wood that groweth there, whereof the *Venetians* make their Ships and Gallies; it is in compass 90 miles, being no less pleasant than profitable, and the most populous of all the rest. The Governour hereof is changed every 18 months by the States of *Venice*.

The other Islands in this Sea are *Abfirtides*, *Cheros*, *Wegger*, *Grissa*, and *Arbe*, the only Havenless Island of the whole Sea, which defect is recompenced by its natural pleasantness.

Thus much of the *Adriatick Sea*.

O

The

The Mediterranean Sea.

**T**His Sea is so called, because it hath its course in the middle of the Earth. The chief Islands of it are *Sicilia*, *Malta*, *Corfica*, *Sardinia*, and the *Baleares*.

---

*Sicilia.*

th  
b  
b  
o  
H

UMI

## Sicilia.

**T**His Island is environed round with the Sea, and hath in circuit 700 miles.

The Soyl is incredible fruitfull, Fertility excellling in all sorts of Grain, as Corn, Wheat, Wine, Sugar, Rice, Oyl, Salt, Alum, all kinds of Fruit, and exceeding good Silk; exquisite Mines of Metal, and the best Coral in the World is found here. The most of the Towns and Villages within land, are built on the highest Hills, and greatest heights in the Countrey, by reason it is a great defence in the time of *Carfary* Invasion, and from the salubrity of the air.

There are divers Grounds (in this Island) and Valleys that abound so in Wheat, that the Inhabitants recoyle 100 measures for one. In this Countrey is the Hill *Hibla*, famous for Bees and Honey;

Natures  
of the  
Inhabi-  
tants,

and the Hill *Ætna*, which continually sendeth forth flames of fire.

The Inhabitants of this Island are very humane, ingenious, eloquent, and talkative; pleasant they are, and effeminate, but generally wondrous kind to Strangers.

The chief Cities of this Island are,  
1. *Palermo*, the Seat of the Vice-roy, situate in the North-West part, over against *Sardinia*: It is a spacious City, and well watered with delicate Fountains, having goodly buildings, and large Streets, whereof *Strado reale* is principal.

The 2. City is *Messina*, toward the East; it is impregnable, and graced with a famous Haven, having three invincible Castles, the chief whereof is St. *Salvator* by the Sea side. In this City is held a Fair every year in *August*, wherein all sorts of Merchandize are to be sold, especially Raw-Silk in abundance.

The 3. City is *Syracusa*, standing in the Southern Coast; a renowned City, and sometime the Metropolitan Seat.

The

The 4. City is *Trapandy*, in the West, over against *Biserta* in *Barbary*; it yieldeth passing fine Salt. The Marine here excelleth in Ruby and Coral, which setteth half the Town at work, which being refined is dispersed over all Christendom.

The other Cities of note are *Catania*, placed at the Marine foot of Mount *Aetna*; *Nicosia* and *Emma*, two mid-land Towns; *Rudazza*, *Franca Villa*, *Bronzo*, and *Argenti*, once *Agrigentum*, where the Tyrant *Phalaris* lived.

---

## Malta.

**T**His Island was formerly called *Melita*, and is the place where the Viper leaped on *Pauls* hand, mentioned *Acts* 28. 2.

Fertility.

This Isle may properly be termed the *Fort of Christendom*, yet a barren place, and of no great bounds, yielding neither Corn nor Wine, which are daily brought in Barks from *Sicilia*; yet it yieldeth store of Pomegranates, Citrons, Cottons, Oranges, Lemmons, Figgs, Mellons, and other excellent Fruits.

This Island is 10 leagues in length, and 3 broad, the Earth whereof being but 3 foot deep, is the cause of its not being so fertil. There are in this Island 60 Villages, and 4 Cities, namely *Valetta*, the Town and Castle of *St. Hermes*, *la Insula*, and *Malta*, seated in the midst of the Island upon a Hill, formed like an Escutcheon;



Escutcheon; held of no great importance, yet kept by a Garrison. The Inhabitants are of the *African* complexion and language, and follow the *Romish* Church.

The Soyl produceth no Grain but Barley; Bread made of it, and Olives, is the Villagers ordinary Diet; with the Straw they sustain their Cattel; Cummin-seed; Annis-seed, Riches, and Honey they have in abundance, of which they Merchandize, and an indifferent quantity of Cotton Wool.

---

## Corfica.

Riches:

**T**His Island is situate against *Genoa*, in the *Ligurian Sea*: It is in circuit 325 miles. The Soyl by reason of the Mountains is less fruitfull, producing Corn in less plenty, but the best Wines: it produceth also Figs, Raifins, and Honey: it aboundeth also with Allum, Box-Trees, and Iron-Mines. The chief Cities are *Bastia*, seated on the North-East part of the Countrey, on a commodious Haven, where the *Genoensian* Governour hath his residence, and a strong Garrison The other Cities are *Marian*, *Gallera*, and *Pila*; the principal Havens hereof are *St. Florence*, in the Northern part, and *St. Boniface*, just opposite to it in the South-corner, both of good safety, and capable of the greatest Vessels that frequent the *Mediterranean*.

*Sardinia.*

## Sardinia.

**T**His Island is South from *Cor-*  
*sica*, and distant from it but  
 7 miles; it is in circuit 560 miles,  
 and is abundant in Corn, and well Fertility.  
 stored with all sorts of Cattle.

The people are small stature, la- **Natures**  
 borious, given to Hunting, indiffe- **of the**  
 rent peaceable among themselves, **People.**  
 and in some measure courteous to  
 Strangers. The principal City is  
*Cagliari*, enjoying a goodly Haven,  
 and much frequented by Merchants,  
 the Seat of the Viceroy, and an Ar-  
 chiepiscopal Sea. The other Towns  
 are *Bossa*, *S. Raparata*, and *Aqui-*  
*lastro*.

## The Baleares.

THESE Islands are divided into the greater or lesser, *Majorca* and *Minorca*.

*Majorca* is about 60 miles distant from *Spain*, and is 300 miles in circuit. The chief Cities are, 1. *Majorca*, an University. 2. *Palma*.

*Minorca* is distant from *Majorca* 9 miles, and is 150 miles in circuit; the Soyl is in some places barren, but generally fruitfull. The chief Towns are *Minorca* and *Fana*.

Nigh unto these *Baleares* are two small Islands; the first is called *Ebrisa*, distant from the Coast of *Spain* 50 miles, and is 100 miles in circuit; the chief City is *Yvica*; the chief Commodity of it is Salt. Some 10 miles hence is *Olhinsa*, 70 miles round.

The lesser Islands that lye dispersed about, are 1. The *Vulcanian*  
or

or *Aolian Islands*, lying on the Coast of *Sicilie*, and are in number eleven; the chief is *Lipara*, 10 miles round, from whence the rest are called the *Liparean Islands*. 2. *Vulcania*.

2. The *Isles of Naples*, which are in number 18. The chief are *Ischia*, 18 miles round; the chief Town whereof is *Ischia*. The second is *Capra*; and the third is *Anaria*.

3. The *Ligurian Islands*; the chief of which are *Elba*, whose Metropolis is *Cosmopolis*. The second Isle of note is *Gallinaria*.

Thus much of the *Mediterranean Isles*.

The

## The Isles of the Ocean.

THE chief Islands of it are first those of *Zealand* and *Denmark*, which we have already described; the other undescribed are those in the *British* and the *Northern Seas*.

## The British Islands.

They are divided into the	{	Greater, as	{	<i>England,</i> <i>Wales,</i> <i>Scotland,</i> <i>Ireland.</i>
		Lesser, as	{	<i>Orcades,</i> <i>Sorlings,</i> <i>Hebrides,</i> <i>Sporades.</i>

*Britain.*

---

Britain.

**T**His Island of *Great Britain* is in compass 1836 miles; it is the most famous Island of the whole World. It is divided into *England*, *Wales*, and *Scotland*, each differing from other in Language, Manners, and Customs.

---

*England*

---

 England.

**E**ngland is bounded on the East, with the *German Ocean*; South, with the *British Ocean*; West, with the *Irish*; and North, with the *River Twede*, and a line drawn from it to the *Solway* Westward.

Division.

It is divided into 39 Shires, wherein are many fair Cities and Towns: the chief whereof are, 1. *London*, the Seat of the *Britains* Empire, and the Chamber of the Kings of *England*. It is in compass about 8 miles: the little City *Westminster*, of old more than a mile distant, is now by fair buildings joyned to *London*, and is famous for the Church, (wherein the Kings and Nobles have stately Sepulchers) and for the Courts of Justice at *Westminster-Hall*, where the Parliaments are extraordinarily held, and ordinarily the Chancery, and Kings-Bench;



Bench; also it hath the Kings stately Palace called *Whitehall*; to which is joyned the Park and House of *St. James*. The City of *London* hath the sumptuous Church of *St. Paul*, beautified with rich Sepulchers; and the *Burse*, or *Exchange*, a stately house built for the meeting of Merchants; a very sumptuous and wonderfull Bridge, built over the *Thames*; many fair and stately Palaces, whereof great part lye scattered in unfrequented places.

2. *York*, the second City in *England*, and the Seat of an Archbishop.

3. *Bristol*, a famous City standing on the Sea; it is encompassed with a double Wall, and hath so fair buildings both publick and private, as next to *London* and *York* it may be preferred before any City in *England*.

4. *Normich*; this City deserves to be numbred among the chief of *England*, for the riches, populousness, beauty of the Houses, and the fair buildings of the Churches.

5. Co-

5. *Coventry*, a large, fair, and walled City, and at this day is the fairest City within Land.

There are besides these, divers fair Cities in this Kingdom, as *Canterbury*, the Seat of an Archbishop; *Exeter*, a Bishops See; *Salisbury*, a fine City, and pleasantly seated, and is beautified with a Cathedral Church, and the Colledge of the Dean and Prebends; also the two Cities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, containing in them the two famous Universities in Christendom.

Riches.

The Riches of this Kingdom consists in the unexhaustible Mines of Tinn, Lead, Copper, Iron, and Coals; most delicate Cloths are woven here, which are transported into *Germany*, *Poland*, *Denmark*, *Swedeland*, *Italy*, *Turky*, and the *Indies*, where they are in high request; yea infinite quantity of Beer is transported hence into *Belgium*, as also Pelts-Hydes, Tallow, and Sea-coal.

This Island is never without the resort of *Portugal*, *Spanish*, *French*,

*French, Flemish, and Easterling*  
Merchants.

The Soyl is very fruitfull and plentiful, yielding store of provision for the Inhabitants, both of Corn, Wild-fowl, Fish, and Flesh. For Wine this Land affordeth none, but hath it transported hither from *Spain, France, and the Canaries.* Fertility.

The people are for the most part tall of stature, fair of complexion, and of their disposition courteous, much resembling the *Italian* in habit and pronounciation. Natures of the People.

The Women are most amiable and beautifull, and attired in most comely fashion.

*Wales.*

## Wales.

**W**ales is bounded on all sides with the Sea, except on the East, where it is separated from *England* by the River *Dee*, and a line drawn to the River *Wie*.

**Division:**

This Countrey is divided into 13 Shires, wherein are some fair Cities, but divers great Towns. The chief Cities are, 1. *Caerdiff*, where there is a commodious Haven. 2. *Caermaden*, where *Merlin* was born, begot by an *Incubus*, whom the common People took to be a most famous Prophet. 3. *Caernarvan*, a walled City, and hath a fair Castle, built by *Edward* the First, wherein his Son *Edward* the Second was born. Here in the County of *Pembroke* is *Milford-Haven*, than which *Europe* hath not a more noble, or more safe, or more large, with many Creeks, and safe Roads. The

The Soyl of this Countrey, especially that which joyneth toward the Sea, is most fertil both for Man and Beast; but for the major part it is more barren, and less fruitfull.

The Men are of a faithfull carriage, one especially towards another in a strange Countrey, and to Strangers in their own. They are of a temper much inclining to Choler, being quickly moved, and soon appeased, being of all angers the best and noblest.

Natures  
of the People.

---

*Scotland.*

## Scotland.

**S**cotland is the Northern part of *Great Britain*, and separated from *England* by the River *Tweede*, and *Solway*, and the Hills extending from the one to the other. It is in length 480 miles, but of small breadth, no place being distant from the Sea above 60 miles.

Division.

This Countrey is divided into 25 Shires; the Cities and Towns whereof are neither fair nor many: the chief of those that are, are 1. *Edenburgh*, once the Seat of the Kings of *Scotland*, and the place wherein the Seat and Courts of Justice were held. It is seated in a fruitfull Soyl, and wholesome Air, having many Noblemens Houses lying about it, and abounds with many Springs, and sweet Waters. The Buildings are of unpolished Stone, but the Galleries of Timber, built upon the fronts of the

the Houses, do rather obscure than adorn them. The City consists especially of one broad and fair Street, which is in length from East to West about a mile, and is the sole ornament thereof; the rest of the Streets and Allies being of very poor Building, and inhabited with very poor People. At the end towards the East is the Kings Palace, joyning to the Monastery of the *Holy Cross*; and at the other end towards the West is a Castle, which the *Scots* hold to be inexpugnable.

2. *Leith* is about a mile distant, and is a most commodious Haven, upon the narrow *Scottish Gulf*, vulgarly called *Edenburgh-Frith*.

3. *S. Andrews*, seated in *Fife*, and well known as an University and Seat of an Archbishop, and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*.

4. *Glasgow*, the Seat of an Archbishop, and a little University.

5. *Striveling* also is a little City, where the King hath a strong Castle, upon the brow of a steep Rock.

In general, their Towns and Cities

ties for number, building, or pleasantness, are not comparable to those in *England*; neither are their Gentlemen or Noblemens Houses so frequent, or so stately built, as the better sort of the *English*. For their Villages, they are of Clay, covered with Straw, being much more frequent than in *England*, yet not so commodious within. Among the Kings Palaces, that of *Edenburgh* and *Sterling* for building, and *Fawlkland* for pleasure of hunting, are chief.

Fertility.

On the West-side of this Countrey are many Woods, Mountains, and Lakes; on the East-side toward the Sea it is fruitfull in Corn, especially in Barley and Oats. It abounds in Fish, and hath plenty of Cattel, yet not so big as ours; their Horses are little, but full of spirit, and patient of labour.

Natures  
of the  
People.

The People in general are much given to Venery: those that inhabit the South, are the best, and civillest, and speak the *English* Language; but those in the Northern part are  
savage



## Scotland.

309

savage and uncivil, termed *Silvesters*.

About *Scotland* in the *Irish Ocean* are above 40 Islands, termed *Merania* and *Hebrides*: the biggest of these in length exceeds not 30 miles, and in breadth not above 12; the chief whereof is *Pomonia*, well known by the Episcopal Seat, and yielding both Tin and Lead.

Thus much of *Great Brittain*.

---

*Ireland*.

## Ireland.

**T**His famous Island in the *Virg-  
vian Sea* is by the *English* at  
this day called *Ireland*, and by the  
*Irish Bards* at this day *Banno*. It  
standeth between the *Greater Brit-  
tain* and *Spain*; being dis-joyn'd on  
the East from *England* by a tempe-  
stuous Sea, termed *Hiberniam*, not  
above one dayes sayling; upon the  
West beateth the vast Ocean; upon  
the North it hath an Island, dis-  
joyn'd no further than a Ship may  
sail in one day; and on the South it  
beholdeth *Spain*, not distant above  
three dayes sayling.

Division. It contains in length 400, and in  
breadth 200 miles; and is divided  
into five parts, (*viz.*) *Moun-  
ster*, which is sub-divided into six  
Counties: *Lemster*, divided into ten  
Counties: *Meath*, divided into  
two Counties: *Connaght* divided in-  
to

to four Counties: and *Ulster*, divided into ten Counties.

The chief Cities of this Countrey are, 1. *Dublin*, standing within the Province of *Lemster*, and in the County *Dublin*: it is by the *English* called *Divelin*. It is the chief City of this Countrey, and Seat of justice, fairly built, and frequently inhabited, and adorned with a strong Castle, 15 Churches, an Episcopal Seat, and a fair Colledge, and indowed with many Priviledges.

The Houses of this City, as also of the City *Waterford*, are for the most part of timber, clay and Plaister; yet are the Streets beautifull, and the Houses commodious within.

2. *Armach*; it is the Seat of an Archbishop, and the Metropolitan City of the whole Island.

3. *Tredagh*; a fair and well inhabited Town.

The fourth City is *Corke*, consisting almost of one long Street, but well known and frequented. The Houses of this City, as of *Galloway* and *Limrick*, two other Cities, are

P

of

of unwrought free-Stone, or Flint, or unpolished Stones, built some two Stories high, and covered with Tiles.

Natures of  
the Peo-  
ple.

The People of this Countrey are generally strong, and nimble of Body; haughty of heart; careless of their lives; patient of cold and hunger; implacable in enmity; constant in love; light of belief; and greedy of glory. In a word, if they be bad, you shall hardly find worse; and if good, you shall no where find better.

Fertility.

The Soyl in general is sufficiently fruitfull, but through the idleness of the Inhabitants it is made barren. Amongst other rarities of this Island this is one, that it breedeth no venomous thing; neither will any brought from other Regions live here.

Thus much of *Ireland*.

*The*

## The Orcades.

†313

*The lesser Islands are, Orcades,  
Sorlings, Hebrides, Sporades.*

---

## The Orcades.

**T**Hese Isles are in number 32, and are situate against the most Northern part of *Scotland*; the chief of which is *Pomonia*, whose *Pomonia* prime Town is *Kirkwall*, honoured with a Bishops Seat, and strengthened with two Castles. This Island is well stored with Tin and Lead, and is by the Inhabitants at this day called *Mamland*.

*Hethy*; the second Island of note *Hethy* is *Hethy*. The People of this Island are great drinkers, but no drunkards: they use the *Gothish* Language, which they derive from the *Norwegians*, in whose possession they once were, and of whose qualities they yet retain some smack.

## The Hebrides.

**T**Hese Islands are situate on the West-side of *Scotland*, and are some 44 in number ; the chief of which are, 1. *Ila*, 44 miles long, and 16 broad ; plentifull in Wheat, and Cattel, and herds of red Deer.

*Ha.*

*Iona.*

The second is *Iona*, famous for the Sepulchers of the *Scottish* Kings; whose chief Town is *Sodore*.

*Mula.*

The third is *Mula*, which is 25 miles bigger than the other. The People both in language and behaviour resemble the *wilde Irish*, and are called Red-Shanks.

The Sozlinges.

**T**Hese Islands called by the *English Silly*, are situate over against the Western Cape of Cornwall, from which they are distant 24 miles. They are in number 145, of which ten only are of estimation, viz. *Armath, Agnes, Sampson, Silly, Bresar, Rusco, S. Helens, S. Marsins, Arthur*, and *S. Maries*, the chief of all the rest, as being 8 miles in compass, sufficiently fruitfull, and strengthened with a Castle call'd *Stella Maria*. These Islands are well stored with Grass, Grain, and Lead.

## The Sporades.

THE chief of these Islands are *Man, Anglesey, Farsie, Gernsey, and Wight.*

*Man.*

*Man*; this Isle is situate just over against the Southern part of *Cumberland*, from which it is distant 25 miles: it is in length 30, and in breadth 15 miles.

The People hate theft and begging: they use a Language mixt of the *Normegian* and *Irish* Tongues.

The Soyl is abundant in *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Oats*, *Barley* and *Wheat*, with which they use to supply the defects of *Scotland*.

The chief Towns are *Balacuri* and *Ruffin*, or *Castle-Town*, the Seat of a Bishop.

*Farsie.*

*Farsie*; this Island of *Farsie* is in compass 20 miles, and contains 12 Towns or Villages; the chief being *S. Hillary*, and *S. Malo*.

The



The ground is plentiful in Grain and Sheep, most of them having four Horns, of whose Wool our true *Farſie* Stockings are made.

*Angleſey*; this Iſland is in length *Angleſey*. 20 miles, and in breadth 17, containing in former times 360 Towns and Villages; of which the chief are *Beumaiſſ*, *Newberg* and *Aberſraw*.

This Iſland is abundantly fertile in all things neceſſary to preſerve the life of Man.

*Gernſey* is diſtant 20 miles from *Gernſey*. *Farſey*, to whom it is far inferiour in reſpect of fertility and largeneſs, but more commodious becauſe of her ſafe harbours: it contains ten Pariſhes; the chief being *St. Peters*. The People uſe the *French* Tongue, and in their Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline follow the Church of *Geneva*.

*Wight*; this Iſle is ſevered from *Wight*. *Hampſhire* by a little, narrow, and dangerous Streight of the Sea: it contains 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The Soyl is fruitfull; the Sheep bear delicate fine Wool, and the Trees ſtore of Fruit. Here

are two Parks and one Forrest; as also 36 Towns and Villages; the principal being *Newport*, *Yarmouth*, and *Erading*. The Island is very strong, especially toward *France*; it is fortified with three Castles, in one of which is Armour for 5000 Men.

There are divers other Islands, as *Demry*, *Londay*, and *Chaldey*, in the *Severn Sea*; *Thanett* and *Sheppy*, near *Kent*; and *Holyfarne* and *Cockat*, on the Confines of *Northumberland*.

Thus much of the *Brittish Islands*.

The

The Northern Islands.

**T**He principal Islands dispersed in this Sea are *Groenland, Island, Freezland, Nova Zemla, and Sr. Hugh Willobyes Island.*

*Groenland*; this Island is situate *Groenland* under the Northern cold Zone; the longest day in Summer being three moneths and a half: it is in length more than 600 miles: The chief Towns are *S. Thome* and *Alba*. In this Island the *Londoners* have met with a good trade of Fishing.

*Island* is about 400 miles in length; *Island* and a damnable cold Countrey.

The People hereof use dried Fish instead of Bread; their best Commodity is their Fish, which they exchange with forreign Merchants for other things.

The Island *Ling* is famous over all Europe: the chief Towns are *Hallen* and *Schibstem*. This Island is the

## 320 The Northern Islands.

Hill *Hecklefort*, vomiting flames of fire like *Etna* in *Sicilie*.

*Freezland*; the only riches of this Island is their Fish, for which Commodity it is never without the Ships of *Flemmings*, *Danes*, *Scots*, *Hansmen*, and *English*, much frequented by the last. It is almost as big as *Ireland*, and subject to the King of *Denmark*.

*Nova Zemla*; this Island lyeth on the North of *Muscovy* and *Lapland*, and is famous for nothing but the *Pigmies*, which are here supposed to inhabit.

*Sr. H. W. Island*. *Sr. Hugh Willoughbies* Island is so called, because he first discovered it, and because he was thereabouts frozen to death.

Thus much of the *Northern*,  
and of the *European Islands*.

## The Oriental Islands.

THE Islands of *Asia* are either in the *Mediterranean Sea*, as *Rhodes* and *Cyprus*, or in the *Oriental Ocean*, as *Japan*, *Zeilan*, *Mollicoes*, *Java Major*, & *Minor*, *Summatra*, *Burneo*, and the *Philippine*.

This Island on the East is situate over against *China*, of whose nature and qualities the Inhabitants do some what participate: It is in length 200 leagues, and in breadth in some places 20 in others not above 10. It is divided into 66 Shires or petty Kingdoms.

Japan.

Natures  
of the  
People.

The Soyl is not very fruitfull Fertility: subject to much Snow, but the air is very wholesome, and the Bowels of the Earth enriched with divers Metals

In this Island are two high Mountains, one of which casteth forth  
Flames

Flames, on the top whereof the Devil useth to shew himself in a bright Cloud, to them that by long fasting have prepared themselves for the sight. The other called *Figeniariis* is by some leagues higher than the Cloud. The chief Cities are *Meaco* and *Bandum* an University

This Island is said to be frequented by the *Jesuites* of whom 200 is said to live here.

*Zelon.*

*Zelon*; this famous Isle is not far distant from the point of *India* called *Cape Comrein*; It is in form resembling an Egg, and for fertility may be compared to any Country in the whole Universe; It abounds in Odoriferous Aromatical Spices, with whole Woods of the best Cynamon, that over the Sun saw, besides fruits, Oranges, Lemmons, surmounting those of *Spae*, also here are found the best Smargads, Rubies, and Amber-Greese through *Asia*.

*Fertility.*

Natures  
of the  
People

The Inhabitants are egregious *Panymys*, they hold that on the high Peak (called by the *Europeins*) *Columbo*, *Adam* was there created, and

## The Oriental Islands.

323

and lived there and hither do their Pilgrims resort apace, where on the top of a high mount is conspicuously set the Idea of a horrible *Caco Demon*, is invelliped with a Cloud of Arms and seduloussly looked unto.

The *Moluccoes* are usually reckon-  
ed 5 but many other Islands are sub-  
ject to them, the chief whereof is  
the King of *Ternate*, who is said to  
have had 70 Islands under his sub-  
jection, none of these Islands are  
above 6 leagues in compass, enriched  
with Cloves, but of other fruits barren  
and poor; in *Ternante* is an exceeding  
high Hill which lifts his head above the  
Airy Regions of the Clouds, and  
and seems to conjoyn with the fiery  
Elements; it casts out continually  
bright Flames mixed with a dark  
smoake.

The *Mo-  
luccoes*.

Riches.

The *Moluccoes* are better pro-  
portioned than any other *Indians*,  
Brown of colour and mean of Sta-  
ture, and for Vallor they have not  
their like in *India*, especially those of  
*Ternante*, choosling rather to dye  
than flee.

The In-  
habitants.

*Amboya*

*Amboya* is a fertile Island producing Orenge, Citrons, Lemmons, Cloves, Coquos, Bonanus, Sugar-canes, and other fruits being a very fertile Island, the Inhabitants are simple, live sparingly, and attired like other the *Moluccans*.

*Banta* is distant from *Amboya* some 24 Dutch miles, and comprehend about 5 miles, the chiefe City is *Nera* which is chief not only of *Banda* but of the *Moluccoes*: In this Island are more store of Nutmegs than elsewhere in the *Moluccoes*, for which cause they resort hither from *Java*, *China*, and *Mallaca*.

*Java*  
Major.

*Java* is an Isle both great and famous, judged to stand in the Gulfe of *Bengala*; In it are many Kings most of which are tributary to the Emperor, entitled *Mataran*, it is oval in form, and in circuit not much inferior to *England*, abounds with sort of *Aromaticque* Spices of which store, Pepper is the best and most feasible Merchandize.

Riches.

Inhabi-  
tants.

The Inhabitants are for the most part *Mahomitans*, their colour is black



black, so is their Actions; they are dismal, strong, impatient, and subtle, strong limmed, and excellent Swimmers.

Their chief Cities are *Fortam*, *Sarrabaia*, *Tuban*, *Matura*, but *Bantam* is of most Traffick frequented by *Portugals*, *Dutch*, and *English*, in which every day are three several Markets, here Merchants when they come may buy a Woman for their fleshly and worldly business, which at their departure they sel again.

The King of *Turban* is the richest King and mightiest in all *Java*. They have many Horses of which they make great account, they deck them with furniture of Gold, Silver and the counterfeits of Dragons and Devils on their Saddles, they ride and mannage them with great skill. North from *Java* is *Madara* a fertile Island of Rice, *Arosbay* is their chief City, the people are theevish and given to spoil, they captived some of the *Hollanders* that went thither on Shore to buy Commodities. Here in these parts they have Bats as big as Hens

Hens which the people roast and eat. Also near *Java* is the Isle of *Baly*, abounding in Bulls, Buffals, Goats, Swine, with many kind of Fowls, Fruits and Metals. Here the Women are burned with their dead Husbands.

*Borneo.*

*Borneo*; In this Island they are partly *Moors*, and partly *Gentiles*: they worship the Sun and Moon, whom they think to be Man and Wife, and the Stars their Children: they salute the Sun at his rising, and handle all their publick affairs in the night.

In it they have two Kings, and two Royal Cities situate in Salt-Water.

*Sumatra.*

*Sumatra*; this Island by some is esteemed the greatest of the Eastern Islands, stretching almost 700 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. The Air is not very wholesome, by reason of its situation under the Line.

The Inhabitants feed on Rice, Millet, Sagu, and Fruits. Their Riches, Riches are Pepper, Ginger, Cassia, Silk,

Silk, Benioyn, Gold, Tin, and Iron.

This Island is divided into several Kingdoms; the chief whereof is *Acheen*, who as he precedes the rest in state, riches, and power, so is he formost in tyranny.

In the Mountains of *Sumatra* live Man-Eaters, which use the Skuls of their eaten enemies instead of money, exchanging the same for their necessaries. The Attendants of this King are for the most part Women, who are expert at their weapons, using both Peeces and Swords.

*Phillipinas*; these Islands are many in number, and some of them are very rich in Rice, Honey, Fruits, Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Gold; enriched further with trade from *China*. 70 of these Islands are Subjects of friends to the *Spaniard*. *Phillippinas.*

The *Spaniards* have here a Bishop and Archdeacon, and besides other religious Men, as *Augustinians* and *Franciscans*, they have seven Colledges of *Jesuits*. The People worship the Devil, who oft-times appears to them in conference in most ugly shape. Inhabitants.

There

There is amongst them an Island of *Negroes*, inhabited with black People, almost as big as *England*. Here are also those black People called *Os Pampas*, Man-eaters, and Sorcerers, among whom Devils walk familiarly; and if these wicked spirits find one alone, they kill him, wherefore they use alwayes to have company.

Before I leave these Eastern Islands, I will give you a short survey of those Towns and Castles which the *Spaniard* hath got into his possession, not only in these Islands, but also on the Continent. And 1. In *Cambaia* they have the Towns of *Tana*, *Basa*, and *Daman*; as also the Island of *Diu*. 2. In *Decan* or *Canora* they have *Chaul*, and *Goa*, the *Spanish* Viceroy's residence. 3. In *Mallavar* they have *Chalen* and *Colan*, two places of good strength. 4. In *Zeilan* they have fortified *Columbus*, bragging of one of the best Havens in the World. 5. In *Siam* they are Lords of *Mallaca*, and the adjoyning Castle. And last of all, to secure

The Oriental Islands. 329

cure their Spice-trade in the *Moluccoes*, they enjoy *Terenante*: yet for all these Fortresses the *English* and *Hollander* will not be hindred from traffick with these *Indies*.

Thus much of the *Oriental*  
*Islands*.

---

*Cyprus*.

## Cypus.

**T**His Island is of length 200, large 60, and in circuit 600 miles.

## Fertility.

This Island yieldeth infinite Canes of Sugar, Cotton-Wool, Honey, Oyl, Corn, Turpentine, Allum, Verdegrease, Grogram, store of Metals, and Salt, besides all sorts of Fruits and Commodities in abundance.

This Isle lyeth in the Gulf between and *Syria*; having *Egypt* to the West; *Syria* to the South; *Cilicia* to the East; and *Pamphilia* North.

Natures  
of the  
People.

The Inhabitants are generally strong; nimble; of great civility; hospitality to their Neighbours; and exceeding affectionate to Strangers.

The principal Cities of this Isle are, 1. *Nicosia*, environed with Mountains, wherein the *Beglerbegs* remain.

remaineth. It is circular in form, and five miles in circumference; the Buildings are low, flat-roofed; the entrance little, for the most part ascending by stairs, for the more difficulty in entering.

2. *Famagusta*, the chief strength and Sea-Port in it. It is seated in a Plain between two Promontories, in form well nigh quadrangular, indifferently strong, and containing two miles in circumference; it stands almost opposite to *Trippoly*.

*Selina*, *Melisso*, *Paphos*, *Fontana*, and *Merofa*, are the other four special Towns in this Island.

The greatest imperfection of this Isle is scarcity of Water, and too much plenty of scorching heat, and fabulous ground.

Thus much of *Cyprus*.

*Rhodes*.

## Rhodes.

**R** *Hodes* is situate in the *Carpatian Sea* over against *Caria* a Province of lesser *Asia*, it is in circuit 120 miles and takes denomination from *Rhodes* the chief City, which is situate on the East part of the Isle on the bottom of a Hill and the brink of Sea, so that it enjoyeth a fair and safe Haven for Commodities and for strength, it hath two Walls, 13 high Towers, five Bulwarks, besides divers sconces and outworks. It is inhabited only by *Turks* and *Jews*; the Christians having free Commerce and Traffick in it all the day time, but on pain of death leaving it at night.

West of *Rhodes* lyeth *Scarpanto* an Island of 70 miles compass.

Thus much of *Rhodes* and the Islands of *Asia*.



The Affrican Isles.

In the *Aethi-* } *Madagascar.*  
*opick Sea* as } *Zocotora.*

These are



*S. Thomas.*  
*The Princes Isles*  
*The Gorgades.*  
*The Canaries.*

In the *At-* } *Azores and*  
*lantick Sea* as } *Hesperides*

*Mada*

## Madagascar.

**T**His Isle is by the *Portugal* denominated *St. Lawrence*. It is one of the greatest in the Universe, extending in length 1000 *English* miles; the breadth in some places being 230 miles. The best known Bay is that of *Augustine*, where our Ships ride.

Natures  
of the People.

The Inhabitants are exceeding black, and have limbs of great strength and composure. Both Sex go naked, only a linnen Cloth about their middles: they use pinking and cutting their Breasts and Faces: Gold and Silver is of no value amongst them, but the Beads of Aggats, Bracelets, Glasses, Bells, and such like, they esteem well of. They have Cattle both great, many, and good, and for a Bead or two of two pence price, you may buy Sheep and Beeves of good bigness and taste. The

The Sheep here have their Tails weighing 16 or 20 pound.

The Isle abounds in all good Riches. things necessary for Mans use, as Copper, Gold, Iron and Silver.

Their Towns of note are *Roma Augustine, Santo Jacobo, Matatana, Angoda, and Herendo.*

*Socotora*; this Isle lyeth just at *Socotora.* the entrance of the *Red Sea*, and in length 60, and in breadth 24 miles. It is rich in Aloes, Gums and Spices; Riches. yet it wanteth most things convenient for vital sustenance.

The Inhabitants are tall of stature, and ashy colour. *Inhabitants.* The *Portugals* have here fortified two Towns, *Coro, and Benin.*

*S. Thomas*; this Isle is in compass *S. Thomas.* 180 miles, and is so fruitfull in Sugar, that forty Ships are laden with it every year. The prime City is *Pavaason*, an Episcopal See, inhabited by *Portugals* and *Negroes.*

The *Princes Island*; this Island *The Princes Island.* lyeth nigh unto the Isle of *S. Helen*, and are both under the Command of the *Spaniard.*

Q

The

The Gorgads.

The *Gorgads*; these Islands are innumber nine, and are called *Insula Capitis viridis*: they all do abound with Goats; the chief of them is *St. James*, whose chief Town is *Riberia*, at this time fortified by the Spaniard.

The Canary Islands.

The *Canary Islands*; these Islands in former ages call'd *Fortunate*, are in number seven, (*viz.*) *Grand Canaria*, *La Palma*, *Teneriffa*, *Lancearota*, *Hierro*, *La Gomera*, and *Fort Ventura*; they are now subject to the King of Spain.

*Grand Canary* precedes the rest in greatness and excellency, for thither all the other Isles repair for tryals, and justice: *Teneriffa* is thought to equal it in wealth and circuit. This Island is the highest Land in the World, being 15 miles high. This Isle is distant from the *Grand Canary* 60 *English* miles.

Azores.

*Azores*; these Islands are innumber nine, of which *Tercera* is chief. They are abounding in no rich Commodity, only they afford much Oad, which hath made them most famous,

famous, and best enriched them. The names of the other eight Islands are *S. George*, *S. Michael*, *S. Mary*, *Fayall*, *Pyc*, *Gratiosa*, *Flores*, and *Corno*.

*Hesperys*; these Islands are situated not far from the *Gorgades*. These Islands are supposed to be they where the Daughters of *Atlas* dwelt, where grew the golden Apples, kept by a Dragon, and taken hence by *Hercules*: and here was suppos'd to be the abode of the blessed Creatures, said to be called the *Elysian Fields*, so oft memorized by the Poets. These Islands are called *Mayo*, *Sal*, and *Bonanista*; they are distant from the Continent of *Africk* some 10000 furlongs.

Thus much of the *African Isles*.

---

The American Islands.

**T**He *American Isles* are either in the *Virginia Sea*, as *Mare del Nort*; or in the *Pacifick Sea*, as *Mare del Zur*.

The Islands in the *Pacifick Ocean* are, 1. *Insula Solomonis*, which are in number many, the three greatest being *Gnadalcanal*, *S. Thome*, and *S. Isabel*. The *Islanders* are of a yellowish colour, and go naked.

---

The Islands of the Virginian Ocean.

**A**Re *Margarica Cubagna*, the *Baccaloes*, *Boriquen*, *Jamaica*, *Cuba*, *Bermude* and *Hispaniola*.

*Margarica Cubagna*; these two *Margarica Cubagna* Islands are situate nigh unto *Castella Aurea*: they are deficient in Corn, Grass, Trees, Water, but they abound in precious Stones, which make some amends for these defects. Nigh unto these is the Island *Trinadado*, well stored with Tobacco of the best.

*Boluccoes*; these are certain *Boluccoes* Islands lying against the Influx of *Canada*, nigh unto *Corterialis*. The People of these Islands in a formal expression of reverence use to rub their Noses, or stroke their Foreheads.

*Boriquen*, or *St. Johns*, is 300 *Boriquen* miles long, and 70 broad, traversed with

with a rough Mountain, which yields many Rivers. The Spaniards have there some Towns; the chief whereof are St *Johns*, and *Port Rico*.

*Jamaica.*

*Jamaica* is almost as large as *Boriquen*: it is extremely troubled with such terrible gusts of Wind, that nothing can resist them, turning up Trees, and over-turning Houses, transporting Ships from Sea to Land with a terrible confusion. The Inhabitants here are of quicker wits than the other Islands.

*Ciba.*

*Ciba*; this Island is more Northerly, and extends it self 300 leagues in length, and 20 in breadth, full of Mountains, Woods, Fens, Rivers, Lakes both salt and fresh: the Woods are replenished with Swine and Kine; the Rivers with golden Sands; and the Soyl is replenished with Ginger, Cassia, Mastick, Aloes, Cynamon, Sugar. The chief Cities are *S. Jago*, a Bishops See; and *Hanana*, a safe road for Ships, and the Staple of Merchandize. Here rides the King of *Spain's* Navy, till time of year and conveniency of wind serve

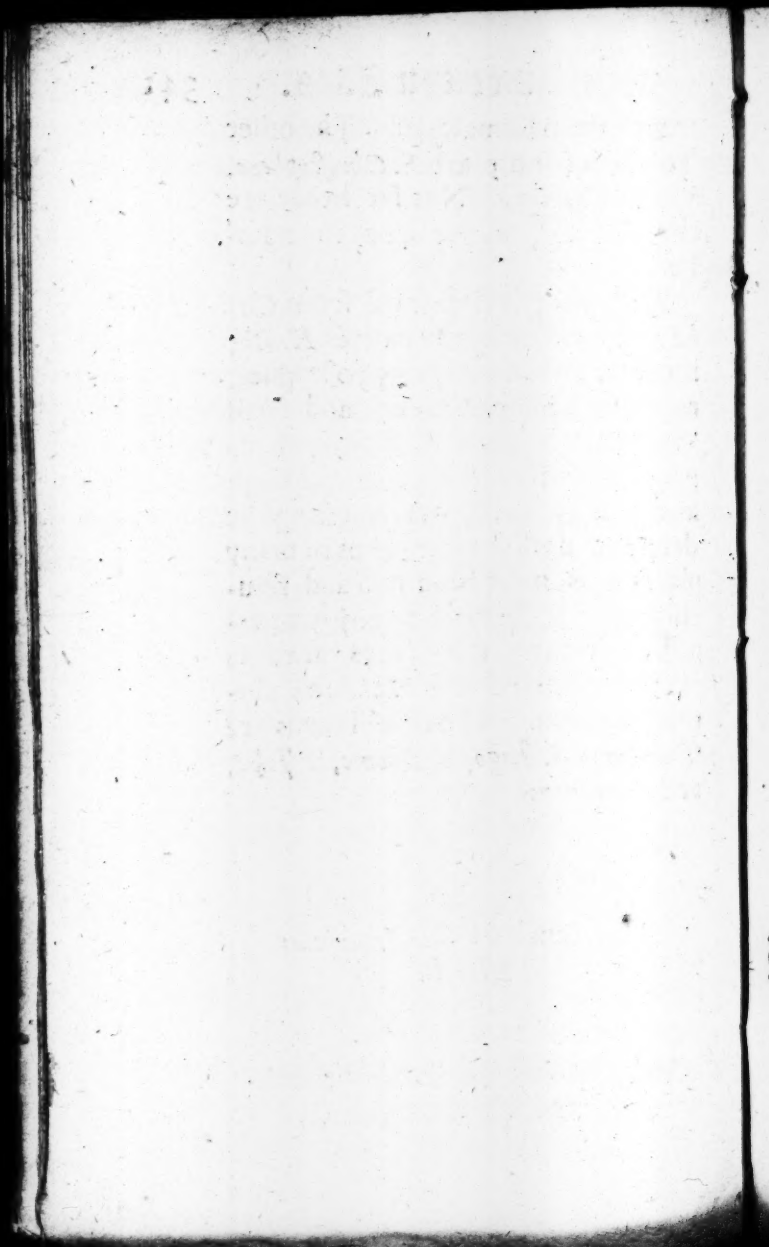


to waite them homeward. The other Towns of note are *S. Christophero*, and *S. Trinity*. Not far hence are the *Lucacy*, above 400 in number.

*Hispaniola* is East-ward from *Cuba*: it is called by the natives *Haiti*; it containeth in compass 550 leagues, enjoying a temperate Air, and fertile Soyl, rich in Mines, Amber, and Sugar. This Island hath many high and craggy Hills, over-looking the deep and dark Valleys; but in many places it is most beautifull and flourishing. It seemeth to enjoy a perpetual Spring, the Trees alwayes flourishing, and the Meadows clothed in green. The chief Towns are *Dominigo*, *S. Jago*, *S. Thome*, *S. John*, and *Porto royo*. *Hispaniola.*

Thus much of the *American Islands.*

And also of all the Islands throughout the whole Universe.





Certain

Precepts & Observations

for those that do intend to

**TRAVELL.**







Let him that intends to  
travell, observe these  
Precepts.

**I**N the first place let him sollicite  
God daily for his protection,  
and let all his actions take beginning  
in him; let him omit no day where-  
in he offers not up his Orisons to  
God, for his gracious protection in  
his intended purposes: let him be  
sure to observe this well, to keep  
constant to his God, and he shall  
find him to be a special friend in his  
greatest extremity.

2. Let him have a special care be-  
fore he go, to leave a carefull Friend  
at home, that will keep credit with  
the Merchant that furnishes him with  
money

money abroad, lest his Friend's ill payments at home drive him to wants abroad: and for an ordinary expence to one that will live moderately, some 50 or 60 *l.* sterling will serve to defray a Travellers Diet, and necessary Apparel.

3. For his outward Necessaries, which are Cloathes, Books, and Money, let him carry no more with him than necessity requires. For his Apparel, let him not charge himself with overmuch luggage; and let him be sure in what Countrey soever he comes, (unless he will make himself ridiculous) that his Cloathes be in fashion. For his Books let them be few or none, especially such as are prohibited; lest upon suspicion he be searched, (as they are at every Gate in *Italy*) he may bring himself into danger: Also for the more caution, let the Notes of his Observations be taken in Ciphers or Characters; but provided that he be alwayes ready to give a fained interpretation. And for his money, let him carry no more

more with him than will defray his charge unto the next place he is to have his Bill payd; and let him be wary he shew not any quantity at any time about him, since Thieves have commonly their Spies in all Innes, to enquire after the conditions of Passengers.

4. Let him also before he go, learn some knowledge in the Art of *Cosmography*, for if he be ignorant of that, he will not know where he is, nor which foot to set forward: And also if he desire to learn the Language of each Kingdom, (that is in most use in his own Countrey) let him resort to those places where the best Language is spoken; those are, *Leipzig* in *Germany*, *Orleance* in *France*, and *Florence* in *Italy*.

5. For his Observations, when he cometh into each Kingdom, let him observe the fruitfulness of each Countrey, the Commodity and rarity wherewith each Countrey aboundeth and is adorn'd: Let him observe the policy of each State, and therein the Courts of each King or Prince

Prince, with the Courtiers, Entertainments, Offices and Fees: Let him also observe the traffick of Merchandize, and the Commodity they carry out, and most want, with their Havens, Roads for Ships, and the value of Coyn in each Countrey, and the severall currant Pieces.

Likewise in the observation of any City, if the Traveller may without suspicion, let him climbe up one of the highest Steeples, where having taken the situation of the City, he may at his coming to his Inne, draw the form of it.

6. Let the Traveller take these Precepts along with him: If he intend a journey to any place, let him take the seasonablest time of the year, and fittest time to travel, which is *Spring* and *Autumn*; and he shall do well to go to cold Climes in Summer, and hot Climes in Winter: And if the journey he takes be long, let him not acquaint, no nor his Companions nor Friends in his journey, the furthest end thereof, but rather from City to City, and profess



selfs he intends to go no further ; and instead of a Companion, let him have alwayes such Books as may fitly accord with his travels, which he may carry without danger.

Let him also when he comes to any City, enquire for the best Inne, especially in *Germany*, and also at night in *Italy*, for he may take a short Dinner at any Inne in *Italy*, so he lodge safe at night. In all Innes, especially in suspected places, let him bolt or lock his Chamber-door; let him take heed of his Chamber-fellow ; and let him have alwayes his Sword by his side, or his Bed-side ; let him lay his Purse under his Pillow, but alwayes folded with Garters, or something he first useth in the morning.

7. Before he takes any journey, if it be in the morning, let him eat a small Breakfast, that ill smells may not offend him ; and let him dine sparingly, lest his after-noon motion hinder his digestion ; but let him sup freely. The season of the year and nature of the Clime is to be re-  
spected

spect'd in Diet; in cold Regions let him take hot comfortable things; and in Summer and hot Regions, let him take such things as will cool the Blood; it is dangerous to drink when his Body is heated, unless he first make water and wash his mouth; and when he is heated, let him not suddenly expose himself to cold. In the Inne let him have a care to dry his Feet or his Neck if he be wet; and it is not amiss if he hath the skill.

7. Likewise I advise a Traveller to be so wary whereever he comes, not to venture on any new thing, till the example of another give him confidence. Let him reprove nothing in another Mans House, much less in a Commonwealth; in which kind it is not amiss to seem dumb, or tongue-ty'd, so he diligently imploy his Eyes and Ears to observe all profitable things. Let him be courteous to all, especially to his Hoste, the Children, and his fellow-sojourners in the House; but in all actions let baseness be shunned, and decency embraced:

embraced : If he apply himself to the custome of those amongst whom he lives, he shall gain their loves. And as he ought to be humble with decency, and without baseness, so in *Germany* he shall do well to seem, though not to be proud, where they will take a Man to be of base condition, if he be too courteous and officious.

8. And as a Traveller ought to have a slow tongue, and his mind locked up, so let him have a clear and chearfull countenance; let him speak sparingly, and seldom speak of his own Commonwealth, or private Estate, or good qualities; and let him take this for a general Rule, that nothing doth more preserve a Traveller out of dangers, or sooner deliver him in danger, than a moderate and discreet use of his tongue; let him shun a talkative companion, or not seem to hear their questions; let him not enquire after the secrets of Religion, nor desire to be present at those Rites. Also I advise a Traveller to avoid all combats or single Duels,

Duels, especially in *Italy*; but if it be so that he must needs adventure his Body, let him provide means before-hand how to escape after victory.

9. To conclude, these things are very requisite in a Traveller; the Eye of a Hawk, (to see afar off) the Ears of an Ass, (to hear the least whispering) the Face of an Ape, (to be ready to laugh in soothing) the Mouth of a Hog, (to eat whatever is set before him) the Back of a Camel, (to bear burthens patiently) the Leg of a Hart, (to fly from all dangers) and a full Purse, to defray all charges liberally.

F I N I S.

*Books Printed for William Leak at  
the Crown in Fleet-street, between  
the two Temple-Gates.*

**B**OOKS written by the Reverend  
Father in-God, *William Lord  
Bishop of Gloucester.*

ΕΚΘΕΣΙΣ ΠΙΣΤΕΩΣ; or an  
Exposition of the Apostles Creed,  
delivered in several Sermons, *folio*;  
price Bound 16 s.

*David's Harp* strung and tuned;  
or an Analysis of the Book of Psalms,  
cast into such a method, that the  
summe of every Psalm may be quick-  
ly collected and remembred; with a  
devout Prayer and Meditation at the  
end of every Psalm, *folio*; price  
Bound 14 s.

An Apology in defence of the  
Church of *England*, in Answer to  
the Admonitory Letter, *quarto*;  
price bound 5 s.

*Books in Folio.*

The Union of Honour, contain-  
ing the Arms of the Nobility of  
*England*;

*Books Printed for, and*

*England*; with the Arms of the *Lincolnshire* Gentlemen. By *James Yorke*; price Bound 12 s.

An Exact Abridgement of the Records in the Tower of *London*, from the Reign of King *Edward* the Second unto King *Richard* the Third, of all the Parliaments in each Kings Reign, and the several Acts in each Parliament; together with the Names of the Peers summoned to the said Parliaments. Collected by Sir *Robert Cotton*; Revised and Enlarged by *William Prynne* of *Lincolns-Inne*, Esq; price Bound 20 s.

A Commentary or Exposition upon the divine second Epistle general, written by the blessed Apostle *St. Peter*. By *Thomas Adams*; price Bound 30 s.

*Books in Quarto.*

A Bible of a very large fair Roman Letter.

Man become Guilty; or the corruption of nature by sin: Written originally in *French* by *John Francis Senault*; translated into *English* by *Henry*.

*Sold by William Leak.*

*Henry Earl of Monmouth*; price Bound 5 s.

The Reading of the famous and learned Gentleman *Robert Callis* Esq; Serjeant at Law on the Statute of Sewers, price Bound 4 s.

The Result of false Principles; or Errour convicted by its own evidence. By *Lawrence Womack* D. D. price Bound 3 s.

*Paris and Vienna*, an excellent Romance; price Bound 2 s.

*Skene de significatione verborum*, a Treatise of Scotch Laws; price Bound 2 s.

The Posing of the Eight Parts of Speech; price Sticht 1 s

Elements of Laws of *England*. By my Lord *Bacon*; price Bound 2 s.

*Plays.*

The Maids Tragedy.

*Philaster*.

A King and no King. All three by *Francis Beaumont* and *John Fletcher*; each price 1 s.

*Othello*, the Moor of *Venice*.

The Merchant of Venice. These  
two

*Books Printed for, and*  
two by *William Shakespear*; each  
price 1 s.

The Wedding.

The Gratefull Servant. These  
two by *James Shirley*; each price 1 s.

The Hollander; price 1 s.

The strange Discovery; price 1 s.

*Octavo's.*

*Nye's* Gunnery and Fire-Works,  
the second Edition; price Bound  
2 s. 6 d.

*Le Prince de Amour*; or the  
Prince of Love; with a Collection of  
several choice Songs and Poems;  
price Bound 1 s. 6 d.

The making use and description of  
an Horizontal Dial. Composed by  
*de la Main*, Student in the Mathe-  
maticks; price Bound 3 s.

The Vision of *Theodorus Verax*.  
By *Bryce Blair*; price Bound 1 s. 6 d.

*Lazarillo de Tormes*; or the Hi-  
story of the witty Spaniard. Tran-  
slated out of *Spanish*; price Bound  
1 s. 6 d.

The Fort-Royal of the holy Scrip-  
tures; or a new Concordance of the  
chief



*Sold by William Leak,*

chief heads of Scripture common-  
placed ; the third Edition. By *J.*  
*H.* price Bound 2 s. 6 d.

*Corderius* Dialogues. Gramma-  
tically translated by *John Brinsley* ;  
price Bound 2 s

Meteors ; or a plain description of  
all kind of Meteors, as well fiery and  
airy, as watry and earthy. By  
*William Fulke* D.D. price Bound 1 s.

*Mel Helliconium* ; or Poetical  
Honey. By *Alexander Ross* ; price  
Bound 1 s. 6 d

A Tragedy written by *Hugo Gro-  
tius*, called *Christus patiens* ; En-  
glished by *George Sandes* ; price  
Bound 1 s. 6 d.

The Rights of the People concern-  
ing Impositions. Stated in a learned  
Argument by a late eminent Judge of  
this Nation ; price Bound 1 s.

*Trotman's* Abridgement of my  
Lord Cooks Reports ; price Bound  
4 s. 6 d.

*Books in 120.*

*Cato Major* ; or the Book of old  
Age, with Annotations. By *Wil-  
liam*

60

*Books Printed for, &c.*

*Liam Austin* Esq; price Bound 1 s.

*Flamma sine Fumo* ; or Poems  
without Fictions. By *Rowland*  
*Watkins* ; price Bound 1 s.

The Mount of Olives ; or solitary  
Devotions ; with an excellent Dis-  
course of the blessed Estate of Man in  
Glory. By the Reverend Father  
*Anselm* Archbishop of *Canterbury* ;  
price Bound 1 s. 6 d.

A Guide for Constables, Church-  
Wardens, Overseers of the Poor,  
Surveyors of the High-ways, &c.  
shewing the extent of their Offices ;  
the second Edition. Collected by  
*George Meriton* ; price Bound 1 s. 6 d.

ns  
nd  
ry  
sf-  
in  
er  
y is  
h-  
or,  
rc.  
es;  
by  
d.